

Leleupidiini from the Oriental Region. 1. New species of the genus *Colasidia* Basilewsky (Insecta, Coleoptera, Carabidae, Zuphiinae)

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Leleupidiini from the Oriental Region. 1. New species of the genus *Colasidia* Basilewsky (Insecta, Coleoptera, Carabidae, Zuphiinae). - 13 new species of the genus *Colasidia* Basilewsky from West Malaysia, Sumatra, and northern Borneo (Sarawak, Sabah) are described and illustrated: *Colasidia atra*, *C. attenuata*, *C. borneensis*, *C. burckhardti*, *C. denticollis*, *C. depressa*, *C. helvetorum*, *C. laticeps*, *C. loebli*, *C. mateui*, *C. oviceps*, *C. similis*, and *C. triangularis*. The male of *Colasidia lagadiga* (Morvan) from Malaysia is described for the first time. *Leleupidia lagadiga* Morvan and *L. rougemonti* Morvan are transferred to genus *Colasidia*. A revised key to the species of the Indoaustralian genus *Colasidia* is provided.

Key-words: Coleoptera - Carabidae - Zuphiinae - Leleupidiini - *Colasidia* - Taxonomy - Oriental Region.

INTRODUCTION

By courtesy of Dr. I. Löbl (Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Genève) I received samples of Leleupidiini for identification which had been collected during the last 25 years by staff of the museum in various countries of southern Asia. A part of this sample was sent several years ago to Dr. J. Mateu (Almeria) for identification, but had not been studied until now, when Dr. Löbl turned it over to me.

Although still rare in collections, Oriental Leleupidiini became increasingly numerous in the last few years, which is certainly due to more intense collecting and specialized sampling methods. However, Leleupidiini are yet unrecorded from large parts of the Oriental region. Apparently, Oriental Leleupidiini either concentrate in few regions, or have been only sampled in these areas, because other regions have not been adequately worked until now.

The first leleupidiine beetle from the Oriental region was yet described in 1954, but till now altogether 19 species are known from Asia (BASILEWSKY 1954, LANDIN 1955, DARLINGTON 1968, MATEU 1981, PERRAULT 1982, CASALE 1985, BAEHR

1988, 1990, 1991, 1993, MORVAN 1994), further three species from New Guinea (DARLINGTON 1971, BAEHR 1991), and a single species from northern Australia (BAEHR 1987, 1991). The two species described by Morvan, however, were described almost without argumentation in the genus *Leleupidia* Basilewsky which has been used for African species only. Moreover, one species was until now somewhat doubtful, because it was described from a single female, and the author did not compare his species with any described ones. In the meantime, I was able to compare the holotypes by courtesy of the author, and I found in the material of the Geneva museum the unknown male of one of Morvan's species.

Most Oriental species have been included in the genus *Colasidia* Basilewsky, but thus far three species each belong to the genera *Paraleleupidia* Basilewsky, subgenus *Megaleleupidia* Mateu, and *Gunvorita* Landin. Although the classification of Leleupidiini is not really satisfactory, I maintain this generic concept for the present and include all species in the genus *Colasidia* that possess a distinctly and more or less coarsely punctate surface without distinct microreticulation, and that lack the more or less distinct circular impressions medially of the eyes that are present in *Gunvorita*. There is some reason to believe that male genitalic characters can be used for better recognition of the genera, but at present male genitalia were known of little more than half of the species of *Colasidia*, and of no species at all of the genus *Paraleleupidia*. Moreover, the known aedeagi of *Colasidia* are very diverse and thus far do not give a clear picture. Hence, for the present, male genitalia have been only used for distinction of species.

The recorded distribution of the three Oriental genera is rather different: *Colasidia* ranges over vast areas of southeast Asia from the Malayan peninsula through Indonesia to New Guinea and northern Australia (Queensland); *Gunvorita* is distributed in the eastern half of Nepal, Sikkim, and adjacent northeastern India; *Paraleleupidia* occurs only in the mountains of South India. This distribution scheme is evidence that *Gunvorita* and *Paraleleupidia* are perhaps well delimited genera, but due to its considerable morphological differences *Colasidia* might be subdivided later in subgenera or even genera.

Despite the many recent records, the known distribution of the Oriental Leleupidiini is still rather fragmentary, because vast areas thus far lack any record of Leleupidiini, e.g. central India, Ceylon, Burma, Thailand, Indochina, southern China, large islands such as Java, the whole Indonesian part of Borneo, the Lesser Sunda Islands, the Philippines, the Moluccas, and West Irian. It is uncertain, whether this fragmentary knowledge is purely caused by unsatisfactory collecting, whether it reflects real distribution gaps. Hence, Leleupidiini are probably present in some of the mentioned areas and will be detected in future due to more intense sampling. In other areas, however, probably they do not occur. The reasons for this failure shall be discussed in a second paper that will cover the genus *Gunvorita* Landin and some general considerations about the biogeography of the Oriental Leleupidiini.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The holotypes of the new species are deposited at the Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Genève (MHNG), some paratypes are deposited in the working collection of the author at the Zoologische Staatssammlung, München (CBM), and in Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien (NHMW).

Measurements have been made under a stereo microscope using an ocular micrometer. Length has been measured from tip of labrum to apex of elytra, therefore, measurements may slightly differ from those of other authors. Length of head is measured from anterior border of clypeus to anterior border of "neck". The ratio length of orbit/length of eye is likewise measured to anterior border of "neck".

For better recognition the label data of all types are exactly reproduced with respect to spelling, abbreviations etc.

SPECIES ACCOUNT

Colasidia Basilewsky

Colasidia Basilewsky, 1954: 215, fig. 1; DARLINGTON 1971: 322, figs 82, 83; MATEU 1981: 722, fig. 6; PERRAULT 1982: 77, figs 1, 2; BAEHR 1987: 137, figs 1, 2; BAEHR 1988: 117, figs 1-12; BAEHR 1990: 11, figs 2-4, 6-8, 10-12; BAEHR 1991: 194, figs 1-8; BAEHR 1993: 39, figs 1, 2.

Leleupidia Basilewsky, MORVAN 1994: 330, figs 44-52.

Type species: *Colasidia malayica* Basilewsky, 1954, by monotypy.

In this genus all those species of the Oriental and Australian regions are combined that do not fit the diagnoses of *Gunvorita* and *Paraleleupidia*. Therefore, at present the genus is remarkably heterogenous and includes as well elongate, depressed species with dense, diffuse puncturation of surface, as short, convex species with very coarse puncturation that is regularly arranged on the elytra. The male and female genitalia are likewise rather diverse: the male aedeagus is very differently shaped, without or with variously shaped sclerites in the internal sac; the female stylomere 2 is elongate or short, with more or less elongate apex, 1 or 2 short or fairly elongate ventral ensiform setae, a dorsal ensiform seta of different size, and with or without a nematiform seta; stylomere 1 apparently lacks nematiform setae at the median rim.

In future it may be appropriate to divide the genus *Colasidia* in certain subgenera or even different genera, but at the present state of knowledge such procedure seems premature. In spite of the high morphological diversity, the genus includes groups of externally very similar species. Hence, for species distinction examination of the male genitalia is almost always indispensable, because the aedeagi are highly characteristic.

Comments. Best characters for differentiation of species are found in the structure of the aedeagus that, however, is not yet known in all species. Useful charac-

ters are also the shapes of head, pronotum, and elytra (expressed in a number of measurements and ratios), sizes of eyes and head appendages, the degree and shape of puncturation of upper surface, and pilosity.

Because of the great number of new species described in this paper, the most recent keys to *Colasidia* (BAEHR 1991, 1993) are outdated and are replaced by the following new key. In some doubtful cases, species key out under both couplets. Because the figures of the yet described species are not included in this paper though are of great value for identification, the numbers of the respective figures have been added under the following chiffres: **Ba64**: BASILEWSKY 1964; **D71**: DARLINGTON 1971; **P82**: PERRAULT 1982; **B87, B88, B90, B91, B93**: BAEHR 1987, 1988, 1990, 1991, 1993; **M94**: MORVAN 1994. I have seen the types of all described species.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF THE GENUS *Colasidia* BASILEWSKY

- 1 Head parallel, or wider across eyes than across orbits; base of head usually considerably rounded 2
- Head decidedly wider at posterior angles or across orbits than across eyes; base of head less rounded, more square 13
- 2 Head laterally evenly rounded, markedly egg-shaped (**B91** fig. 8) **and** dorsal surface of head, pronotum, and elytra convex **and** puncturation of head and pronotum sparse and fine, diffuse; aedeagus short, compact, with short, projecting apex (**B91** fig. 4). Sumatra *globiceps* Baehr
- Head laterally less rounded and less egg-shaped or dorsal surface of head, pronotum, and elytra markedly depressed or puncturation of head and pronotum either very dense or markedly coarse; aedeagus different or unknown. Distribution different (Malaysia, Borneo, Papua New Guinea) . 3
- 3 Elytra depressed, markedly triangular, widest behind apical third, apex distinctly oblique (Figs 21-23). Malaysia 4
- Elytra convex, not markedly triangular, widest at or slightly behind middle, apex almost transverse or more or less convex. Distribution different (Borneo, Papua New Guinea) 7
- 4 Eyes very small, orbits to neck appr. 5 x as long as eyes; head narrow, parallel, basal angles shortly rounded (Fig. 39); pronotum narrow and elongate, much longer than wide (Fig. 55); puncturation of head and pronotum less dense, on pronotum not diffuse; aedeagus very short and stout, with elongate, straight, very wide, spatulate apex (Fig. 3) *attenuata* sp. n.
- Eyes larger, orbits to neck <3 x as long as eyes; head wide, laterally evenly rounded, basal angles widely rounded (Figs 36-38); pronotum rather wide, little longer than wide (Figs 52-54); puncturation of head and pronotum dense, on pronotum rather diffuse; aedeagus less short and stout, with differently shaped apex (**M94** fig. 46; figs 1, 2) 5

- 5 Larger species, length appr. 5.8 mm; eyes larger, orbits to neck c. 2 x as long as eyes; basal angles of head more widely rounded (Fig. 36); aedeagus moderately short, lower surface distinctly bisinuate, apex thick (Fig. 1) *oviceps* sp. n.
- Smaller species, length <5.5 mm; eyes smaller, orbits to neck >2.5 x as long as eyes; basal angles of head less widely rounded (Figs 37, 38); aedeagus slightly longer, lower surface almost straight, apex rather thin or unknown (M94 fig. 46; fig. 2) 6
- 6 Head slightly wider, perceptibly widened behind eyes, eyes larger, orbits to neck little more than 2.5 x as long as eyes (Fig. 37); pronotum wider, considerably wider than head (Fig. 53); for aedeagus see fig. 2 *depressa* sp. n.
- Head slightly narrower, not at all widened behind eyes, eyes smaller, orbits to neck appr. 3 x as long as eyes (Fig. 38); pronotum narrower, little wider than head (Fig. 54); for aedeagus see M94 fig. 46 *rougemonti* (Morvan)
- 7 Head short, eyes very large, orbits to neck <1.5 x as long as eyes; basal angles of head very widely rounded off (B91 fig. 6); punctuation of elytra irregular, rather confused, odd intervals raised in anterior half; aedeagus unknown. Papua New Guinea *kokodae* Baehr
- Head longer, eyes smaller, orbits to neck >1.5 x as long as eyes; basal angles of head less widely rounded off; punctuation of elytra in regular rows, all intervals slightly raised along their whole length; aedeagus as in B88 fig. 10; B90 fig. 2; figs 13, 14, or unknown 8
- 8 Pronotum narrower, <0.85 x as wide as long, prebasal sinuosity longer, basal angles less prominent (B88 fig. 1; fig. 66); aedeagus with apex slightly upturned (B88 fig. 10; fig. 13) 9
- Pronotum wider, >0.9 x as wide as long, prebasal sinuosity shorter, basal angles more prominent (D71 fig. 82; B90 figs 2, 3; fig. 67) ; aedeagus different (B90 fig. 2; fig. 14), or unknown 10
- 9 Head longer and more parallel, not at all widened towards base; eyes slightly smaller, orbits to neck >2 x as long as eyes; pronotum narrower, appr. 0.8 x as wide as long, anteriorly less widened (B88 fig. 1); aedeagus elongate, internal sac without any sclerites, apex slightly upturned (B88 fig. 10). Sarawak (Borneo) *angusticollis* Baehr
- Head shorter and less parallel, faintly widened towards base; eyes slightly larger, orbits to neck appr. 2 x as long as eyes (Fig. 50); pronotum wider, appr. 0.85 x as wide as long, anteriorly more widened (Fig. 66); aedeagus elongate, apex thin, slightly asymmetric, markedly upturned, internal sac with a small sclerotized plate (Fig. 13). Sabah (Borneo) *burckhardti* sp. n.
- 10 Eyes larger, orbits to neck <2.25 x as long as eyes (B90 figs 2, 3; fig. 51). Borneo 11

- Eyes smaller, orbits to neck appr. 3 x as long as eyes (D71 fig. 82); aedeagus unknown. Papua New Guinea *papua* Darlington
- 11 Colour deep black, legs black; head slightly widened behind eyes, orbits to neck >2 x as long as eyes (Fig. 51); aedeagus with knob-like, faintly upturned apex (Fig. 14). Sabah *atra* sp. n.
- Colour piceous, legs reddish; head not at all widened behind eyes, orbits to neck distinctly <2 x as long as eyes (**B90** figs 2, 3); aedeagus with apex slightly turned down (**B90** fig. 10) or unknown. Sarawak 12
- 12 Head slightly shorter, more rounded behind eyes; eyes slightly larger, orbits to neck <1.75 x as long as eyes; elytra decidedly widened behind middle (**B90** fig. 3); aedeagus unknown *macrops* Baehr
- Head slightly longer, more parallel behind eyes; eyes slightly smaller, orbits to neck >1.8 x as long as eyes; elytra widest about in middle (**B90** fig. 2); aedeagus with several sclerites within internal sac and with apex slightly turned down (**B90** fig. 10) *riedeli* Baehr
- 13 Eyes very small, orbits to neck >5 x as long as eyes; head very elongate, usually markedly triangular (**Ba64** fig. 1; **B87** fig. 1; figs 41, 42) . 14
- Eyes larger, orbits to neck <4 x as long as eyes; head shorter, usually less markedly triangular 17
- 14 Punctuation on head and pronotum very dense, on elytra dense and irregular, rather diffuse, intervals not visible, pilosity on elytra dense, not seriate (Figs 24, 25); for aedeagus see figs 4, 5 15
- Punctuation on head and pronotum rather sparse, on elytra far less dense and in regular rows, intervals slightly raised; pilosity on elytra sparser, seriate (**Ba64** fig. 1; **B87** fig. 1); aedeagus with very elongate, straight apex (**B91** fig. 1), or unknown 16
- 15 Head shorter and wider, more triangular (Fig. 40); pronotum shorter and wider, appr. 0.95 x as wide as long (Fig. 56); elytra distinctly widened towards apex (Fig. 24); aedeagus short and stout, with straight, acute apex, with several narrow, coiled sclerites inside internal sac (Fig. 4). Malaysia *triangularis* sp. n.
- Head longer and narrower, less triangular (Fig. 41); pronotum longer and narrower, appr. 0.8 x as wide as long (Fig. 57); elytra barely widened towards apex (Fig. 25); aedeagus rather elongate, with bisinuate lower surface, stout, slightly upturned apex, and with several elongate, markedly toothed sclerites inside internal sac (Fig. 5). Malaysia *lagadiga* (Morvan)
- 16 Head shorter and wider, wider than pronotum; pronotum shorter, basal angles barely projecting; elytra shorter, more triangular and depressed, punctuation less coarse (**Ba64** fig. 1); aedeagus unknown. Singapore *malayica* Basilewsky
- Head longer and narrower, distinctly narrower than pronotum; pronotum longer, basal angles markedly projecting; elytra longer, less triangular and rather convex, punctuation coarser (**B87** fig. 1); aedeagus with straight, very elongate apex (**B91** fig. 1). Queensland (Australia) *monteithi* Baehr

- 17 Eyes shorter, orbits to neck appr. 4 x as long as eyes (Fig. 42); puncturation of elytra less regular and less coarse, not markedly seriate; aedeagus rather short, with obtuse apex, and with several narrow sclerotized rods inside internal sac (Fig. 6). Sumatra *denticollis* sp. n.
- Eyes longer, orbits to neck at most 3 x as long as eyes; puncturation of elytra regular and coarse, markedly seriate; aedeagus different, or unknown 18
- 18 Larger species, length >4.8 mm 19
- Smaller species, length <4.6 mm 23
- 19 Eyes larger, orbits to neck <2.25 x as long as eyes (**B88** fig. 2; fig. 51); aedeagus more or less hooked at apex (**B88** fig. 11; fig. 14). Sarawak (Borneo) 20
- Eyes smaller, orbits to neck >2.5 x as long as eyes (B91 fig. 7; figs 44, 45); aedeagus slightly turned down at apex (Figs 8, 9) or unknown. Sumatra 21
- 20 Colour dark piceous, legs reddish; eyes slightly larger, orbits to neck appr. 2 x as long as eyes (B88 fig. 2); aedeagus distinctly bisinuate on lower surface, apex markedly hooked (B88 fig. 11) *taylori* Baehr
- Colour deep black, legs black; eyes slightly smaller, orbits to neck >2 x as long as eyes (Fig. 51); aedeagus evenly concave on lower surface, apex barely hooked (Fig. 14) *atra* sp. n.
- 21 Head very sparsely punctate; pronotum narrower, <0.9 x as wide as long, apex almost straight, basal situation deep, basal angles laterally conspicuously projecting (B91 fig. 7); aedeagus unknown. *lustrans* Baehr
- Head less sparsely punctate; pronotum wider, >0.95 x as wide as long, apex distinctly concave, basal situation less deep, basal angles laterally barely projecting (Figs 60, 61); aedeagus slightly turned down at apex (Figs 8, 9) 22
- 22 Slightly larger species, length >5.1 mm; head larger and wider (Fig. 44); pronotum anteriorly narrower, only slightly wider than head (Fig. 60); apex of elytra absolutely straight (Fig. 28); aedeagus with wider, barely knob-shaped apex, both parameres longer (Fig. 8) . . . *helvetorum* sp. n.
- Slightly smaller species, length <4.9 mm; head smaller and narrower (Fig. 45); pronotum anteriorly wider, considerably wider than head (Fig. 61); apex of elytra perceptibly convex (Fig. 29); aedeagus with very narrow, slightly knob-shaped apex, both parameres shorter (Fig. 9) *similis* sp. n.
- 23 Lateral margin of pronotum anteriorly suddenly curved inwards, hence apex laterally oblique (Fig. 59); aedeagus rather short and stout, with short, slightly downcurved apex (Fig. 7). Malaysia *loebli* sp. n.
- Lateral margin of pronotum anteriorly regularly curved inwards, apex laterally regularly convex; aedeagus different (**P82** fig. 2; **B88** fig. 12; **B90** fig. 12; **B93** fig. 2; figs 10-12), or unknown. Distribution different (Sumatra, Borneo, Papua New Guinea) 24

- 24 Puncturation of head and pronotum less coarse and dense, diameter between punctures considerably larger than diameter of punctures; puncturation of elytra less coarse, diameter between punctures about as large as diameter of punctures; pronotum not impressed along mid-line; aedeagus with slightly thickened apex and with two conspicuous multidentate sclerites (**B93** fig. 2). Sumatra *convexior* Baehr
- Puncturation of head and pronotum coarse and dense, diameter between punctures usually smaller than diameter of punctures; puncturation of elytra coarse, diameter between punctures considerably smaller than diameter of punctures; pronotum deeply impressed along mid-line; aedeagus different (**P82** fig. 2; **B88** fig. 12; **B90** fig. 12; figs 11-13), or unknown. Borneo, Papua New Guinea 25
- 25 Head barely widened behind eyes (Fig. 50) and apex of elytra almost straight (Fig. 34) and apex of aedeagus markedly upturned (Fig. 13); head and pronotum usually distinctly lighter than elytra. Sabah (Borneo) *burckhardti* sp. n.
- Head distinctly widened behind eyes; apex of elytra more or less distinctly convex, rarely almost straight; apex of aedeagus when known at most slightly upturned (**B88** fig. 12; figs 11, 12); surface usually unicolourous 26
- 26 Larger species, length >4.1 mm; aedeagus with short, stout, not upturned apex (**P82** fig. 2), or unknown. Borneo, Papua New Guinea 27
- Smaller species, length <4.1 mm; aedeagus either with narrower, slightly upturned apex (**B88** fig. 12; figs 11, 12), or very short, with extremely short apex (**B90** fig. 12), or unknown. Borneo 29
- 27 Basal angles of pronotum acute, laterally rather projecting (**D71** fig. 83); aedeagus unknown. Papua New Guinea *madang* Darlington
- Basal angles of pronotum rectangular, laterally barely projecting (Figs 62, 63); aedeagus short, with short, stout, straight apex (**P82** fig. 2), or unknown. Sabah (Borneo) 28
- 28 Slightly larger species, length >4.4 mm; head larger, posteriorly much wider (Fig. 47); pronotum anteriorly remarkably wider, lateral margins deeply sinuate (Fig. 63); aedeagus short, with short, stout, straight apex (**P82** fig. 2) *gerardi* Perrault
- Slightly smaller species, length <4.3 mm; head narrower, posteriorly less widened (Fig. 46); pronotum anteriorly rather narrow, lateral margins far less deeply sinuate (Fig. 62); aedeagus unknown . *borneensis* sp. n.
- 29 Small species, length appr. 3.7 mm; pronotum distinctly wider than long, basal angles laterally markedly projecting (**B90** fig. 4); aedeagus short, with very short apex (B90 fig. 12). Sarawak (Borneo) *pumila* Baehr
- Larger species, length >3.9 mm; pronotum not wider than long, basal angles laterally less projecting (**B88** fig. 3; figs 62, 64, 65); aedeagus with longer, slightly upturned apex (**B88** fig. 12; figs 11, 12) or unknown . . 30

- 30 Apex of elytra almost straight (B88 fig. 3); aedeagus with longer, more upturned apex, internal sac at base with tridentate sclerite (**B88** fig. 12). Sarawak (Borneo) *brevicornis* Baehr
- Apex of elytra remarkably convex (Figs 30, 32, 33); aedeagus with shorter, less upturned apex (Figs 11, 12), or unknown. Sabah (Borneo) 31
- 31 Head heavy and wide, markedly triangular (Figs 48, 49); pronotum rather wide, almost as wide as long (Figs 64, 65); aedeagus with slightly upturned apex (Figs 11, 12) 32
- Head rather small and narrow, feebly triangular (Fig. 46); pronotum rather narrow, distinctly longer than wide (Fig. 62); aedeagus unknown *borneensis* sp. n.
- 32 Head remarkably heavy and wide, distinctly wider than pronotum (Fig. 49); aedeagus slightly longer, with longer apex (Fig. 12) *laticeps* sp. n.
- Head slightly less heavy and wide, not distinctly wider than pronotum (Fig. 48); aedeagus slightly shorter, with shorter apex (Fig. 11) . . *mateui* sp. n.

Colasidia oviceps sp. n.

(Figs 1, 15, 21, 36, 52)

Type material: Holotype: ♂, W. Malaysia: Pahang, Taman Negara, 90-120m, Tembeling trail, Löbl & Calame, 10.& 13.3.93, primary forest, stat. 1a (MHNG).

Paratype: 1 ♀, same data (CBM).

D i a g n o s i s : Large, depressed species, characterized by elongate, rather ovalish elytra with oblique apical margin, fine and dense puncturation, and dense, short, markedly depressed pilosity; distinguished from related species by the large, markedly ovalish head, large eyes, wide, heart-shaped pronotum, comparatively elongate antennae with median antennomeres distinctly longer than wide, and rather short, at lower surface bisinuate aedeagus with wide, slightly knobbed apex.

Description:

M e a s u r e m e n t s : Length: 5.70-5.75 mm; width: 2.0-2.05 mm. Ratios. Length/width of head: 1.40-1.42; length orbit/eye: 2.20-2.25; length/width of pronotum: 1.09-1.11; width widest part/base of pronotum: 1.43-1.49; width pronotum/head: 1.23; length/width of elytra: 1.47-1.53; width elytra/pronotum: 1.77-1.82.

C o l o u r : Dark piceous, pronotum and anterior part of elytra faintly lighter, also suture and margins of elytra indistinctly lighter. Labrum, palpi, legs, and antennae yellowish, 1st-3rd antennomeres slightly darker.

H e a d : Large and wide, markedly oval-shaped, widest at or slightly behind eyes, posteriorly evenly narrowing, orbit posteriorly widely rounded off. Upper surface rather depressed. Frons not grooved. Eyes large, though depressed, length slightly <1/2 of orbit length. Clypeus anteriorly almost straight, lateral angles (above base of antenna) barely projecting. Clypeal suture laterally with shallow grooves. Labrum anteriorly rather excised, 6-setose, though inner 4 setae short, lateral margin densely pilose. Mandibles short. Mentum with wide, at apex slightly excised tooth. Labium truncate. Maxillary palpus very elongate, apex obtusely rounded. Terminal

segment of labial palpus large and very elongate. Antenna comparatively elongate, attaining the basal third of pronotum. Median antennomeres distinctly longer than wide, 3rd antennomere almost as long as 1st, almost twice as long as 2nd antennomere. Surface with traces of microreticulation only on clypeus and anterior margin of frons, rather glossy. Puncturation rather fine and dense, distance between punctures on frons about equal to diameter of punctures, on vertex less wide, there punctures confluent to irregular transverse furrows. Pilosity dense, though short, markedly depressed, inclined anteriorly. Anterior supraorbital seta elongate, well distinguished from pilosity, posterior supraorbital setae in both specimens broken, position not perceptible.

P r o n o t u m : Rather cordiform, slightly longer than wide, distinctly wider than head, widest in anterior third. Upper surface rather depressed, centre convex though depressed again along median line. Lateral margin strongly convex in anterior half, deeply sinuate in front of posterior angles, though straight and slightly oblique in basal third. Apex rather wide, well excised, anterior angles convex, rather projecting. Base wide, laterally excised, posterior angles projecting as small, acute denticles. Lateral margin slightly raised, with distinct border line, with rather wide marginal channel. Median line distinct, sulcate. Prebasal grooves moderately deep. Anterior marginal seta elongate, situated at anterior fourth of pronotum, posterior setae in both specimens broken, situated presumably right on basal angles. Surface without microreticulation, fairly glossy, with dense, fine puncturation. Diameter of punctures as wide or wider than distance between them. In lateral channel punctures confluent to irregular transverse furrows. Pilosity dense, short, inclined anteriorly, rather depressed.

E l y t r a : Moderately wide, laterally evenly curved, widest in posterior third, upper surface rather depressed, odd intervals near humerus slightly raised. Humeri wide, rounded off. Apex rather wide, straight, oblique, markedly redressed to suture. Striae barely marked, puncturation dense, rather fine, irregular, punctures rather confluent to transverse or oblique furrows, surface somewhat coriaceous. Third interval with three very short fixed setae, these hardly recognizable within the dense puncturation. Series of marginal pores difficult to detect when setae broken, apparently consisting of 8 basal, 3 postmedian, 6 apical pores, and 1 pore at apex of 3rd stria. Setae very elongate. Surface without microreticulation, rather glossy. Pilosity dense, short, irregular, inclined posteriorly, depressed.

M a l e g e n i t a l i a : Genital ring rather wide, ovalish, apex wide, asymmetric. Aedeagus rather short, with short, rather thick, faintly knob-like apex. Lower surface markedly bisinuate. Internal sac at bottom with a large, strongly sclerotized, oblique sclerite deeply split into elongate teeth on both ends, and basally at top with a similarly dentate, somewhat coiled sclerite. For parameres see fig. 1, left paramere rather elongate.

F e m a l e g e n i t a l i a : Stylomere 2 rather elongate with acute apex, with 2 elongate ventral ensiform seta the lower one being considerably shorter, one elongate dorsal ensiform seta, and a nematiform seta arising from a large groove in apical third of median surface. Apex of stylomere 1 asetose.

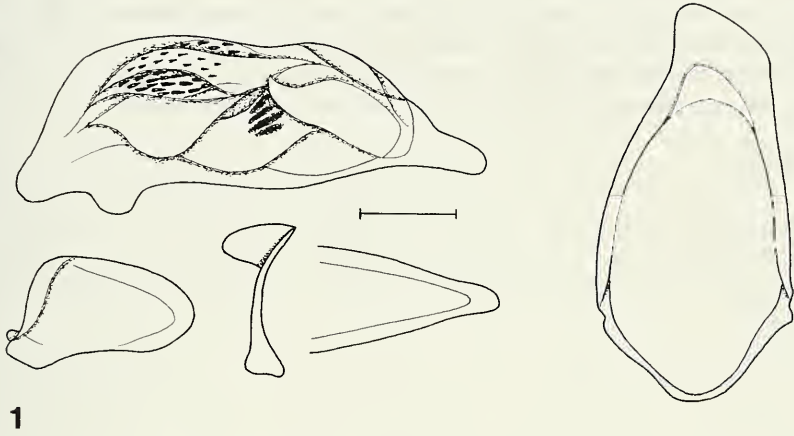


FIG. 1

Colasidia oviceps sp. n. ♂ genitalia: aedeagus (left side), shape of apex (from below), left and right parameres, genital ring. Scale: 0.25 mm.

Variation: In ♀ paratype head behind eyes slightly widened, pronotum slightly narrower, and elytra slightly less widened posteriorly, otherwise little variation noted.

Etymology: The name refers to the very characteristic shape of head.

Collecting circumstances: Collected by sieving ground litter in primary forest of low altitude.

Remarks: This species belongs to the presumably most plesiotypic group that is characterized by rather ovalish head, depressed body, fine and dense, irregular puncturation, and short, depressed pilosity. Within this group, it is most closely related to *C. depressa* sp. n. and *C. rougemonti* (Morvan).

Colasidia depressa sp. n.

(Figs 2, 16, 22, 37, 53)

Type material: Holotype: ♂, W. Malaysia: Pahang, Genting Highlands, Awana, 1150m, 3.IV.93, Löbl & Calame, stat. 27c (MHNG).

Paratypes: 1 ♀, W. Malaysia: Selangor, 1km below Fraser's Hill, 1280m, sec.for. stat. 5, Löbl & Calame, 15.3.93 (MHNG); 1 ♀, W. Malaysia: Pahang, Cameron Highlands, trail 9, 1400m, 27.3.93, Löbl & Calame, stat. 21 (CBM); 1 ♀, Pahang stat. 16a, Cameron Highlands, 1600m, Bukit Mentiga, trail 14, Löbl & Calame, 23.3.93 (MHNG); 1 ♀, Malaysia: Pahang, Cameron Highlands, Umg. Tanah Rata, 1500m, 27.-31.7.1993, lg. Schuh; *Leleupidia rougemonti* Morv. det. Kirschenhofer (NHMW).

D i a g n o s i s : Rather large, depressed species, characterized by elongate, rather ovalish elytra with oblique apical margin, fine and dense puncturation, and dense, short, markedly depressed pilosity; distinguished from related species by the

large, ovalish head, fairly large eyes, rather wide, heart-shaped pronotum, comparatively elongate antennae, and rather short, at lower surface straight aedeagus. Distinguished from most similar *C. rougemonti* (Morvan) by wider and shorter, behind eyes faintly but distinctly widened head, wider and shorter prothorax, more distinctly raised intervals in basal part of elytra, and distinctly convex apex of elytra.

Description:

M e a s u r e m e n t s : Length: 5.05-5.25 mm; width: 1.8-2.0 mm. Ratios. Length/width of head: 1.42-1.52; length orbit/eye: 2.62-2.73; length/width of pronotum: 1.11-1.15; width widest part/base of pronotum: 1.38-1.46; width pronotum/head: 1.19-1.30; length/width of elytra: 1.43-1.46; width elytra/pronotum: 1.87-1.89.

C o l o u r : Dark piceous. Labrum, palpi, and antennae yellowish, 1st-3rd antennomeres slightly darker. Femora and tibiae partly infuscate, tarsi yellowish.

H e a d : Large and rather wide, oval-shaped, slightly widened behind eyes, orbit posteriorly evenly rounded off. Upper surface rather depressed. Frons not grooved. Eyes fairly large, though depressed, length slightly $< 2/5$ of orbit length. Clypeus anteriorly almost straight, lateral angles (above base of antenna) barely projecting. Clypeal suture laterally with shallow grooves. Labrum anteriorly rather excised, 6-setose, though inner 4 setae short, lateral margin densely pilose. Mandibles short. Mentum with wide, at apex slightly excised tooth. Labium truncate. Maxillary palpus very elongate, apex obtusely rounded. Terminal segment of labial palpus large and very elongate. Antenna rather short, barely attaining middle of pronotum. Median antennomeres distinctly wider than long, 3rd antennomere almost as long as 1st, almost twice as long as 2nd antennomere. Surface with traces of microreticulation only on clypeus and anteriorlateral part of frons, glossy. Punctuation moderately fine and dense, distance between punctures on frons about equal to diameter of punctures. Pilosity dense, though short, markedly depressed, inclined anteriorly. Both supraorbital setae elongate, well distinguished from pilosity, posterior supraorbital setae situated far behind eye.

P r o n o t u m : Rather cordiform, distinctly longer than wide, distinctly wider than head, widest in anterior third. Upper surface rather depressed, centre convex though depressed again along median line. Lateral margin strongly convex in anterior half, sinuate in front of posterior angles, though almost straight and fairly oblique in basal third. Apex rather wide, well excised, anterior angles convex, rather projecting. Base wide, laterally excised, posterior angles slightly projecting but not denticulate. Lateral margin slightly raised, with distinct border line, with rather wide marginal channel. Median line distinct, sulcate. Prebasal grooves moderately deep. Anterior marginal seta elongate, situated at anterior fourth of pronotum, posterior seta short, inconspicuous, situated right on basal angle. Surface without microreticulation, fairly glossy, with dense, fine punctuation. Diameter of punctures wider than distance between them. In lateral channel punctures confluent to irregular transverse furrows. Pilosity dense, short, inclined anteriorly, rather depressed.

E l y t r a : Rather wide, laterally evenly curved, widest in posterior third, upper surface rather depressed, odd intervals near humerus slightly raised. Humeri wide,

rounded off. Apex rather wide, slightly convex, oblique, markedly redressed to suture. Striae barely marked, puncturation dense, rather fine, irregular, punctures rather confluent to transverse or oblique furrows, surface somewhat coriaceous. Third interval with three very short fixed setae, these hardly recognizable within the dense puncturation. Series of marginal pores difficult to detect when setae broken, apparently consisting of 8 basal, 3 postmedian, 6 apical pores, and 1 pore at apex of 3rd stria. Setae very elongate. Surface without microreticulation, rather glossy. Pilosity dense, short, irregular, inclined posteriorly, depressed.

Male genitalia: Genital ring unknown. Aedeagus fairly short, apex unknown. Lower surface almost straight. Internal sac at bottom with a large, strongly sclerotized, oblique sclerite deeply split into elongate teeth on both ends, basally at top with a similarly dentate, somewhat coiled sclerite. For parameres see fig. 2, left paramere rather short.

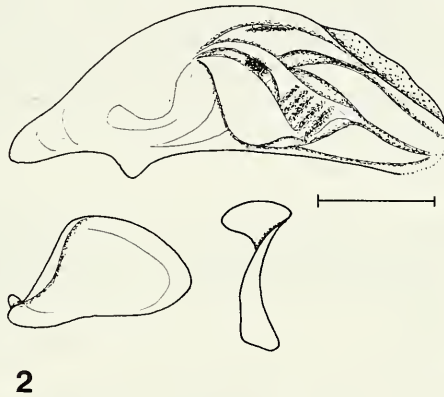


FIG. 2

Colasidia depressa sp. n. ♂ genitalia. For legend see fig. 1.

Female genitalia: Stylomere 2 elongate with acute apex, with 1 or 2 elongate ventral ensiform seta situated basally, the upper one being much larger than the lower one, one elongate dorsal ensiform seta situated below middle, and a nematiform seta arising from a large groove in apical third of median surface. Apex of stylomere 1 asetose.

Variation: Little variation noted in shape of head, size of eyes, relative width of pronotum.

Etymology: The name refers to the depressed surface.

Distribution: West Malaysia.

Collecting circumstances: Collected by sieving ground litter at median altitude.

Remarks: This species belongs to the presumably most plesiotypic group that is characterized by rather ovalish head, depressed body, fine and dense, irregular puncturation, and short, depressed pilosity. Within this group, it is most closely related to *C. rougemonti* (Morvan) and *C. oviceps* sp. n.

Colasidia rougemonti (Morvan) **comb. nov.**

(Figs 38, 54)

Leleupidia rougemonti Morvan, 1994: 331, figs 44-49.

This species was described in the genus *Leleupidia*. It is herewith transferred to *Colasidia*. I have seen the ♂ holotype (labelled "*derougemonti*"!) that is distinguished from the most similar *C. depressa* sp. n. mainly by longer, narrower head that is not at all widened behind eyes, longer and narrower prothorax, less distinctly raised intervals in basal part of elytra, straight, though oblique apical margin of elytra, and shape of aedeagus.

Colasidia attenuata sp. n. (Figs 3, 23, 39, 55)

Type material: Holotype: ♂, W. Malaysia: Pahang, stat. 18b, Cameron Highlands, 1550m, Gunung Jasar, trail 11, Löbl & Calame, 24.3.93 (MHNG).

D i a g n o s i s : Medium-sized, depressed species, characterized by elongate, rather triangular elytra with oblique apical margin, fine and dense puncturation, and dense, short, markedly depressed pilosity; distinguished from related species by the parallel-sided head, very small eyes, and very short, compact aedeagus with straight, elongate, wide though depressed apex.

Description:

M e a s u r e m e n t s : Length: 4.5 mm; width: 1.6 mm. Ratios. Length/width of head: 1.55; length orbit/eye: 4.5; length/width of pronotum: 1.22; width widest part/base of pronotum: 1.48; width pronotum/head: 1.14; length/width of elytra: 1.44; width elytra/pronotum: 1.98.

C o l o u r : Reddish-brown, head faintly darker (specimen perhaps not fully coloured). Labrum, palpi, legs, and antennae yellowish.

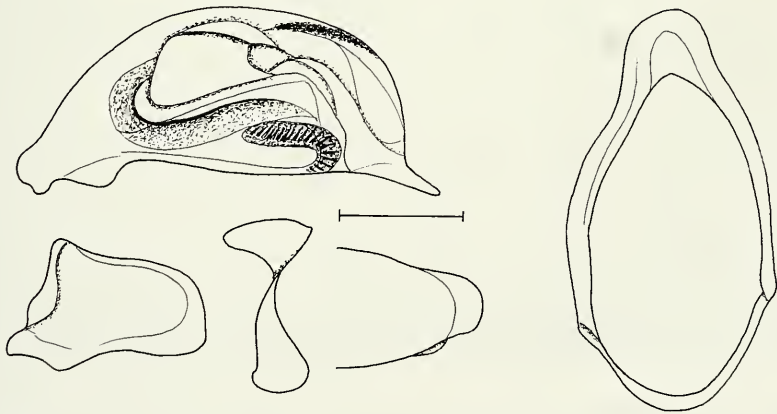
H e a d : Large, rather elongate, remarkably parallel-sided, not widened behind eyes, orbit posteriorly rounded off. Upper surface fairly convex. Frons not grooved. Eyes very small, laterally not projecting, length slightly $>1/5$ of orbit length. Clypeus anteriorly almost straight, lateral angles (above base of antenna) barely projecting. Clypeal suture laterally with shallow grooves. Labrum anteriorly rather excised, 6-setose, though inner 4 setae short, lateral margin densely pilose. Mandibles short. Mentum with wide, at apex slightly excised tooth. Labium truncate. Maxillary palpus elongate, apex obtusely rounded. Terminal segment of labial palpus large and elongate. Antenna rather short, slightly surpassing middle of pronotum. Median antennomeres about as wide as long, 3rd antennomere slightly shorter than 1st, c. 1.5 x as long as 2nd antennomere. Surface even without traces of microreticulation, highly glossy. Puncturation fairly coarse, moderately dense, Diameter of punctures distinctly wider than distance between punctures. Pilosity moderately dense, fairly elongate, somewhat hirsute, moderately depressed, inclined anteriorly. Both supraorbital setae elongate, fairly well distinguished from pilosity, posterior supraorbital setae situated far behind eye.

P r o n o t u m : Rather narrow and elongate, fairly cordiform, slightly wider than head, widest in anterior third. Upper surface rather convex. Lateral margin

strongly convex in anterior half, sinuate in front of posterior angles, though basal quarter almost straight. Apex rather wide, slightly excised, anterior angles convex, slightly projecting. Base rather narrow, laterally deeply excised and markedly oblique, basal angles slightly projecting but not denticulate. Lateral margin slightly raised, with distinct border line, with narrow marginal channel. Median line distinct, though not sulcate. Prebasal grooves rather shallow. Anterior marginal seta elongate, situated at anterior fourth of pronotum, posterior seta rather short, situated right on basal angle. Surface without microreticulation, glossy, with fairly dense, moderately coarse puncturation. Diameter of punctures wider than distance between them. Pilosity fairly dense, moderately elongate, somewhat hirsute, inclined anteriorly, oblique.

Elytra: Rather wide, markedly triangular, laterally regularly curved, widest in posterior third. Upper surface moderately depressed, odd intervals near humerus slightly raised. Humeri rather narrow, rounded off. Apex wide, slightly convex, faintly oblique, slightly redressed to suture. Striae barely marked, puncturation dense, moderately fine, irregular, punctures rather confluent to transverse or oblique furrows, surface somewhat coriaceous. Third interval with three very short fixed setae, these hardly recognizable within the dense puncturation. Series of marginal pores difficult to detect when setae broken, apparently consisting of 8 basal, 3 postmedian, 6 apical pores, and 1 pore at apex of 3rd stria. Setae very elongate. Surface without microreticulation, rather glossy. Pilosity dense, rather short, irregular, inclined posteriorly, fairly depressed.

Male genitalia: Genital ring rather wide, ovalish, apex wide, fairly asymmetric. Aedeagus very short and stout, with straight, fairly elongate, depressed though wide apex. Lower surface faintly convex. Internal sac basally with a large,



3

FIG. 3

Colasidia attenuata sp. n. ♂ genitalia. For legend see fig. 1.

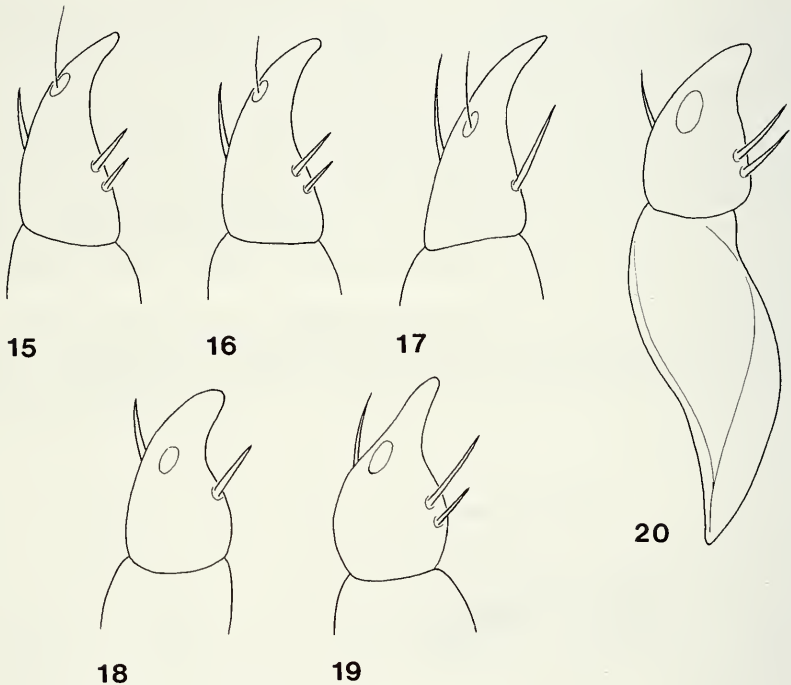
strongly coiled, moderately sclerotized sclerite, on top with another, narrow sclerite, and apically on bottom with a curved, dentate sclerite. For parameres see fig. 3, both parameres short, right with markedly triangular, left with wide, oblique apex.

Etymology: The name refers to the narrow head and prothorax.

Distribution: West Malaysia, Cameron Highlands. Known only from type locality.

Collecting circumstances: Collected by sieving ground litter at median altitude.

Remarks: This species is intermediary between those Malaysian species possessing ovalish head with large eyes and depressed pronotum and elytra, and those having a triangular head with small eyes and more convex pronotum and elytra.



FIGS 15-20

♀ stylomere 2 and base of stylomere 1. 15. *Colasidia oviceps* sp. n. 16. *C. depressa* sp. n. 17. *C. denticollis* sp. n. 18. *C. helvetorum* sp. n. 19. *C. borneensis* sp. n. 20. *C. laticeps* sp. n.

***Colasidia triangularis* sp. n.**

(Figs 4, 24, 40, 56)

Type material: Holotype: ♂, W. Malaysia: Pahang, Ringlet, 1250m, ravine, stat. 20, Löbl & Calame 26.3.93 (MHNG).

D i a g n o s i s : Small, depressed species, characterized by posteriorly widened, rather triangular head with very small eyes, triangular elytra with fairly

oblique apical margin, fine and dense puncturation, and dense, short, markedly depressed pilosity; further distinguished from related species by rather short aedeagus with straight, moderately elongate, stout though narrow apex.

Description:

M e a s u r e m e n t s: Length: 3.9 mm; width: 1.5 mm. Ratios. Length/width of head: 1.28; length orbit/eye: 4.45; length/width of pronotum: 1.03; width widest part/base of pronotum: 1.47; width pronotum/head: 1.14; length/width of elytra: 1.41; width elytra/pronotum: 1.85.

C o l o u r: Dark piceous. Labrum, palpi, legs, and antennae yellowish.

H e a d: Large, rather wide, moderately triangular, distinctly widened behind eyes, orbits posteriorly shortly rounded. Upper surface fairly convex. Frons not grooved. Eyes very small, laterally not projecting, length slightly $>1/5$ of orbit length. Clypeus anteriorly almost straight, lateral angles (above base of antenna) slightly projecting. Clypeal suture laterally with shallow grooves. Labrum anteriorly slightly excised, 6-setose, inner 4 setae little shorter, lateral margin densely pilose. Mandibles short. Mentum with unidentate, triangular tooth. Labium truncate. Maxillary palpus elongate, apex obtusely rounded. Terminal segment of labial palpus large and elongate. Antenna short, not attaining middle of pronotum. Median antennomeres distinctly wider than long, 3rd antennomere much shorter than 1st, insignificantly longer than 2nd antennomere. Surface with fine traces of microreticulation, fairly glossy. Puncturation fairly coarse, moderately dense, diameter of punctures slightly wider than distance between punctures. Pilosity moderately dense, fairly elongate, somewhat hirsute, moderately depressed, inclined anteriorly. Both supraorbital setae elongate, fairly well distinguished from pilosity, posterior supraorbital setae situated far behind eye.

P r o n o t u m: Rather wide and short, fairly cordiform, slightly wider than head, widest in anterior third. Upper surface rather convex, in middle slightly impressed. Lateral margin strongly convex in anterior half, moderately sinuate in front of posterior angles, though basal quarter almost straight. Apex rather wide, slightly excised, anterior angles convex, barely projecting. Base rather wide, laterally excised and somewhat oblique, basal angles barely projecting, not denticulate. Lateral margin slightly raised, with distinct border line, with narrow marginal channel. Median line distinct, though hardly sulcate. Prebasal grooves rather shallow. Anterior marginal seta elongate, situated at anterior fourth of pronotum, posterior seta rather short, situated right on basal angle. Surface with fine traces of microreticulation, fairly glossy, with fairly dense, moderately coarse puncturation. Diameter of punctures wider than distance between them. Pilosity fairly dense, moderately elongate, somewhat hirsute, inclined anteriorly, oblique.

E l y t r a: Rather wide, markedly triangular, laterally regularly curved, widest in posterior third. Upper surface moderately depressed. Humeri rather narrow, somewhat projecting, rounded off. Apex wide, slightly convex, faintly oblique, slightly redressed to suture. Striae not marked, puncturation dense, moderately fine, irregular, punctures rather confluent to transverse or oblique furrows, surface somewhat

coriaceous. Third interval with three very short fixed setae, these hardly recognizable within the dense puncturation. Series of marginal pores difficult to detect when setae broken, apparently consisting of 8 basal, 3 postmedian, 6 apical pores, and 1 pore at apex of 3rd stria. Setae very elongate. Surface with traces of microreticulation, rather glossy. Pilosity dense, rather short, irregular, inclined posteriorly, fairly depressed.

Male genitalia: Genital ring fairly wide, ovalish, apical plate large, fairly asymmetric. Aedeagus rather short, with straight, fairly elongate, rather thick though very narrow, acutely ending apex. Lower surface very faintly bisinuate. Internal sac basally with a large, strongly coiled, moderately sclerotized sclerite that is dentate at the end, on bottom with another coiled sclerite, and with two narrow sclerotized rods along bottom and near apex. For parameres see fig. 4, right paramere short, left rather elongate.

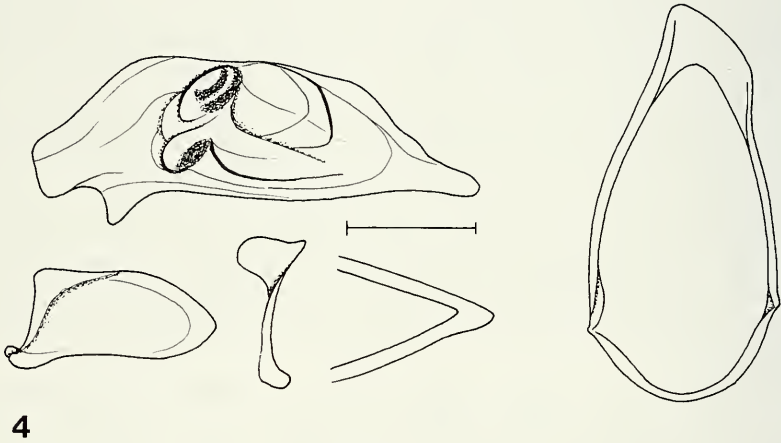


FIG. 4

Colasidia triangularis sp. n. ♂ genitalia. For legend see fig. 1.

Etymology: The name refers to the triangular shape of the head.

Collecting circumstances: Collected by sieving ground litter at median altitude.

Remarks: This species belongs to a group of species that have a triangular head with small eyes but rather depressed pronotum and elytra, dense, irregular puncturation on elytra, and dense and short pilosity.

***Colasidia lagadiga* (Morvan) comb. nov.**

(Figs 5, 25, 41, 57)

Leleupidia lagadiga Morvan, 1994: 332, figs 50-52.

This species was described in the genus *Leleupidia*. It is herewith transferred to *Colasidia*. I have seen the ♀ holotype (labelled "*lagadiga*"!) and found it identical

with a small series in the sample from the Museum of Genève. As males are now available, the description is extended and improved to give the opportunity for comparison with other species.

New records: 1 ♂, W. Malaysia: Pahang, stat. 18b, Cameron Highlands, 1550m, Gunung Jasar, trail 11, Löbl & Calame, 24.3.93 (MHNG); 1 ♂, W. Malaysia: Pahang, Cameron Highlands, trail 5, 1600m, 28.3.93, Löbl & Calame, stat. 22 (CBM); 1 ♂, W. Malaysia: Pahang, stat. 17, Cameron Highlands, 1520m, Bukit Mentiga, trail 14, Löbl & Calame, 23.3.93 (MHNG).

D i a g n o s i s : Large, rather depressed species, characterized by posteriorly widened, rather triangular head with very small eyes, ovalish elytra with transverse apical margin, fine and dense puncturation, and dense, short, depressed pilosity; further distinguished from related species by elongate aedeagus with markedly bisinuate lower surface and moderately elongate, slightly upturned apex.

Description:

M e a s u r e m e n t s : Length: 5.0-5.15 mm; width: 1.68-1.80 mm. Ratios. Length/width of head: 1.56-1.62; length orbit/eye: 4.62-4.85; length/width of pronotum: 1.23-1.27; width widest part/base of pronotum: 1.41-1.42; width pronotum/head: 1.28-1.33; length/width of elytra: 1.49-1.53; width elytra/pronotum: 1.83-1.88.

C o l o u r : Dark piceous, base of elytra and suture indistinctly reddish. Labrum, palpi, legs, and antennae yellowish.

H e a d : Narrow and elongate, slightly triangular, widened towards base, widest near base, orbits posteriorly shortly rounded. Upper surface moderately convex. Frons not grooved. Eyes very small, though projecting, length almost 1/5 of orbit length. Clypeus anteriorly almost straight, lateral angles (above base of antenna) barely projecting. Clypeal suture laterally with shallow grooves. Labrum anteriorly rather excised, 6-setose, though inner 4 setae short, lateral margin densely pilose. Mentum with wide, at apex slightly excised tooth. Labium truncate. Maxillary palpus rather elongate, apex obtusely rounded. Terminal segment of labial palpus large and elongate. Antenna short, barely attaining middle of pronotum. Median antennomeres distinctly wider than long, 3rd antennomere c. 2/3 of length of 1st, c. 1.5 x as long as 2nd antennomere. Surface with traces of microreticulation only on clypeus and anteriorlateral part of frons, glossy. Puncturation rather coarse, fairly dense, distance between punctures less than diameter of punctures. Pilosity moderately dense, rather elongate, fairly hirsute, inclined anteriorly. Both supraorbital setae elongate, fairly well distinguished from pilosity, posterior supraorbital setae situated far behind eye.

P r o n o t u m : Rather narrow and elongate, moderately cordiform, distinctly wider than head, widest in anterior third. Upper surface evenly convex. Lateral margin strongly convex in anterior half, deeply sinuate in front of posterior angles. Apex rather wide, almost straight, anterior angles convex, barely projecting. Base fairly wide, laterally markedly excised and oblique, posterior angles distinctly projecting but not denticulate. Lateral margin slightly raised, with distinct border line, with narrow marginal channel. Median line distinct, but not sulcate. Prebasal grooves rather shallow. Anterior marginal seta elongate, situated at anterior fourth of pro-

notum, posterior seta short, inconspicuous, situated right on basal angle. Surface without microreticulation, fairly glossy, with rather fine and dense puncturation. Diameter of punctures wider than distance between them. Pilosity rather dense, fairly short, inclined anteriorly, rather depressed.

Elytra: Moderately wide, laterally evenly curved, widest in posterior third, upper surface moderately depressed, intervals not raised. Humeri wide, rounded off. Apex rather wide, almost straight, transversal, not redressed to suture. Striae barely marked, puncturation dense, rather fine, irregular, distance between punctures wider than diameter of punctures. Third interval with three very short fixed setae, these hardly recognizable within the dense puncturation. Series of marginal pores difficult to detect when setae broken, apparently consisting of 8 basal, 3 postmedian, 6 apical pores, and 1 pore at apex of 3rd stria. Setae very elongate. Surface without microreticulation, glossy. Pilosity dense, rather short, irregular, inclined posteriorly, depressed.

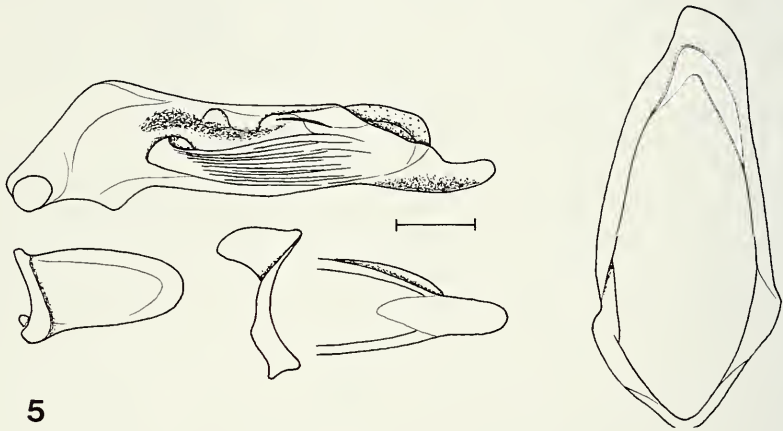


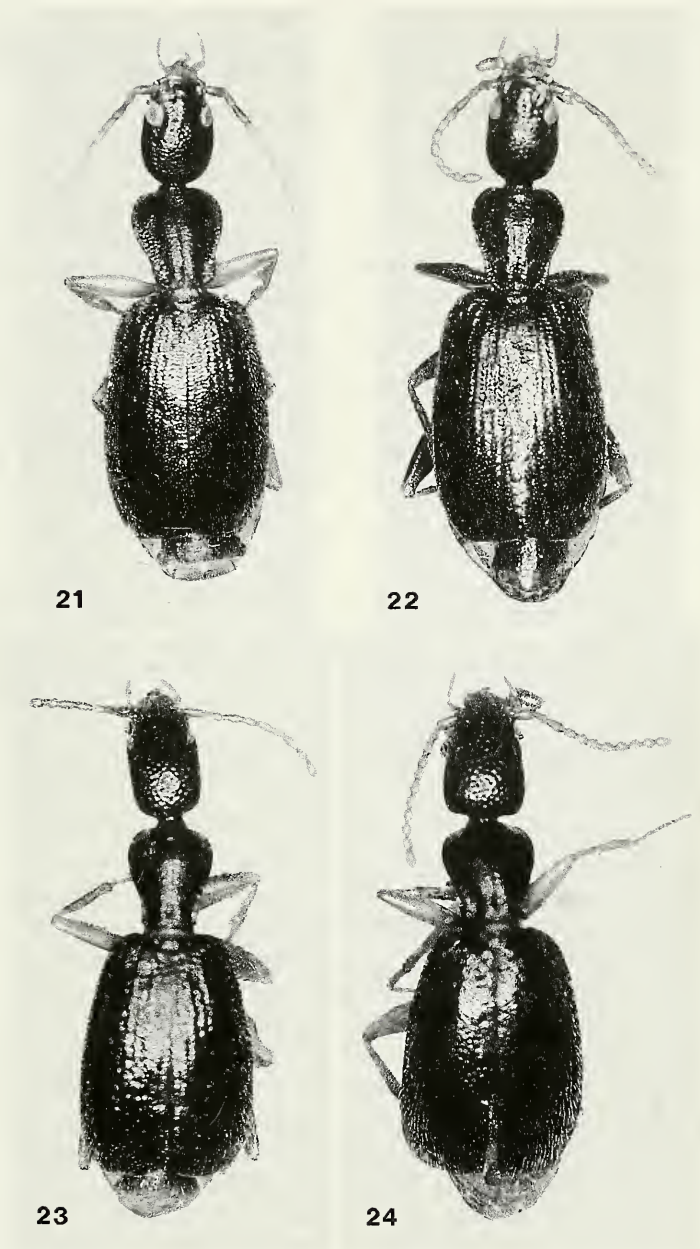
FIG. 5

Colasidia lagadiga (Morvan). ♂ genitalia. For legend see fig. 1.

Male genitalia: Genital ring rather narrow, ovalish, basal part markedly triangular, apical plate large, fairly asymmetric. Aedeagus elongate, with fairly elongate, stout, slightly upturned apex. Lower surface markedly bisinuate. Internal sac with a very elongate, coiled sclerite that is split into very elongate teeth, and with a narrow sclerotized rod along top near apex. For parameres see fig. 5, left paramere rather elongate with evenly rounded apex.

Female genitalia: As described and figured by MORVAN (1994: fig. 52).

Variation: Slight variation noted in relative width of pronotum and elytra and size of eyes.



FIGS 21-24

Entire view. 21. *Colasidia oviceps* sp. n. 22. *C. depressa* sp. n. 23. *C. attenuata* sp. n. 24. *C. triangularis* sp. n. Lengths: 5.75 mm; 5.05 mm; 4.5 mm; 3.9 mm.

Distribution: West Malaysia, Cameron Highlands.

Collecting circumstances: Collected by sieving ground litter at median altitude.

Remarks: This species belongs to a group that is characterized by rather triangular head with small eyes, moderately depressed body, fine and dense, irregular puncturation, and short, depressed pilosity.

Colasidia denticollis sp. n.

(Figs 6, 17, 26, 42, 58)

Type material: Holotype: ♂, Sumatra: Aceh, stat. 27, Mt. Leuser National Park, Ketambe, 1000m, 23-30.XI.1989, Löbl, Agosti, Burckhardt (MHNG).

Paratype: 1 ♀, Sumatra: Aceh, stat. 25a, Mt. Leuser National Park, 300-500m, Ketambe, 23-30.XI.1989, Löbl, Agosti, Burckhardt (CBM).

D i a g n o s i s: Medium-sized, fairly convex species, characterized by large and wide, rather triangular head with small eyes, short and wide elytra with transverse apical margin, fine and dense puncturation, and rather dense and short pilosity; further distinguished from related species by rather short aedeagus with straight lower surface and short, obtuse apex.

Description:

M e a s u r e m e n t s : Length: 4.05-4.1 mm; width: 1.6 mm. Ratios. Length/width of head: 1.27-1.31; length orbit/eye: 3.28-3.31; length/width of pronotum: 1.02-1.06; width widest part/base of pronotum: 1.33-1.34; width pronotum/head: 1.10-1.15; length/width of elytra: 1.33-1.35; width elytra/pronotum: 1.79-1.93.

C o l o u r: Reddish brown, apex of elytra slightly darker. Labrum, palpi, legs, and antennae yellowish.

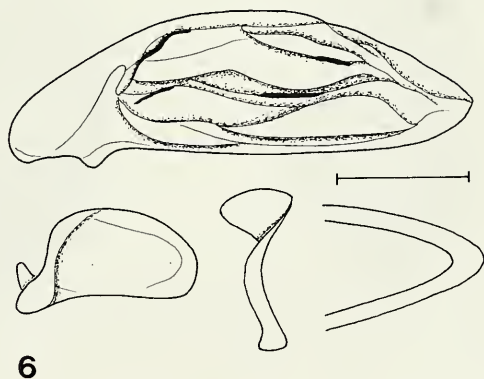
H e a d: Large and wide, rather triangular, widened towards base, widest near base, orbits posteriorly shortly rounded. Upper surface moderately convex. Frons not grooved. Eyes small, little projecting, length slightly $< 1/3$ of orbit length. Clypeus anteriorly almost straight, lateral angles (above base of antenna) slightly projecting. Clypeal suture laterally with shallow grooves. Labrum anteriorly rather excised, 6-setose, inner 4 setae barely shorter than outer ones, lateral margin densely pilose. Mandibles short. Mentum with trinagular, at apex faintly excised tooth. Labium truncate. Maxillary palpus elongate, apex obtusely rounded. Terminal segment of labial palpus large and elongate. Antenna short, not attaining middle of pronotum. Median antennomeres distinctly wider than long, 3rd antennomere slightly shorter than 1st, distinctly longer than 2nd antennomere. Surface even without traces of microreticulation, highly glossy. Puncturation fairly coarse, moderately dense, diameter of punctures wider than distance between them. Pilosity moderately dense, fairly elongate, rather erect and hirsute, inclined anteriorly. Both supraorbital setae elongate, fairly well distinguished from pilosity, posterior supraorbital setae situated far behind eye.

P r o n o t u m: Wide and short, markedly cordiform, barely longer than wide, distinctly wider than head, widest in anterior third. Upper surface rather convex,

slightly depressed along median line. Lateral margin strongly convex in anterior half, deeply sinuate in front of posterior angles. Apex wide, rather excised, anterior angles convex, slightly projecting. Base very wide, laterally excised, posterior angles acute, far projecting but not denticulate. Lateral margin slightly raised, with distinct border line, almost without marginal channel. Median line distinct, faintly impressed. Prebasal grooves moderately deep. Anterior marginal seta elongate, situated at anterior fourth of pronotum, posterior seta rather short, situated right on basal angle. Surface without microreticulation, glossy, with dense, rather coarse puncturation. Diameter of punctures wider than distance between them. Laterally punctures confluent to irregular transverse furrows. Pilosity rather dense, fairly short, inclined anteriorly, rather erect.

Elytra: Short and wide, laterally evenly curved, widest about in middle, upper surface moderately convex, odd intervals near humerus slightly raised. Humeri wide, markedly projecting, rounded off. Apex wide, almost straight, transverse, not redressed to suture. Striae irregularly marked, puncturation dense, rather coarse, irregularly arranged to longitudinal rows, punctures laterally rather confluent to transverse or oblique furrows, surface somewhat coriaceous. Fixed setae in third interval extremely difficult to recognize within the dense puncturation. Series of marginal pores difficult to detect when setae broken, apparently consisting of 8 basal, 3 postmedian, 6 apical pores, and 1 pore at apex of 3rd stria. Setae very elongate. Surface without microreticulation, glossy. Pilosity dense, short, rather irregular, inclined posteriorly, depressed.

Male genitalia: Genital ring unknown. Aedeagus rather short, with short, obtuse apex. Lower surface almost straight. Internal sac without a large, dentate sclerite, but with several small, rod-like sclerites. For parameres see fig. 6, both parameres rather short with rounded apex.



6

FIG. 6

Colasidia denticollis sp. n. ♂ genitalia. For legend see fig. 1.

F e m a l e g e n i t a l i a: Stylomere 2 elongate with acute apex, with 1 elongate ventral ensiform seta situated basally, one elongate dorsal ensiform seta situated below middle, and a nematiform seta arising from a large groove in middle of median surface. Apex of stylomere 1 asetose.

Variation: Some variation noted in colouration and relative width of pronotum.

Etymology: The name refers to the acute basal angles of pronotum.

Distribution: Northernmost Sumatra. Known only from the Mt. Leuser area.

Collecting circumstances: Collected by sieving ground litter at median altitude.

Remarks: This species is intermediary between the group of species having rather fine and dense, irregular puncturation, and short, depressed pilosity of elytra and that group of species with coarse, regular elytral puncturation and sparse, elongate, regular pilosity.

Colasidia loebli sp. n.

(Figs 7, 27, 43, 59)

Type material: Holotype: ♂. W. Malaysia: Pahang, Taman Negara, 90-130m, Tahan trail, Löbl & Calame, 11.3.93, primary forest, stat. 2a (MHNG).

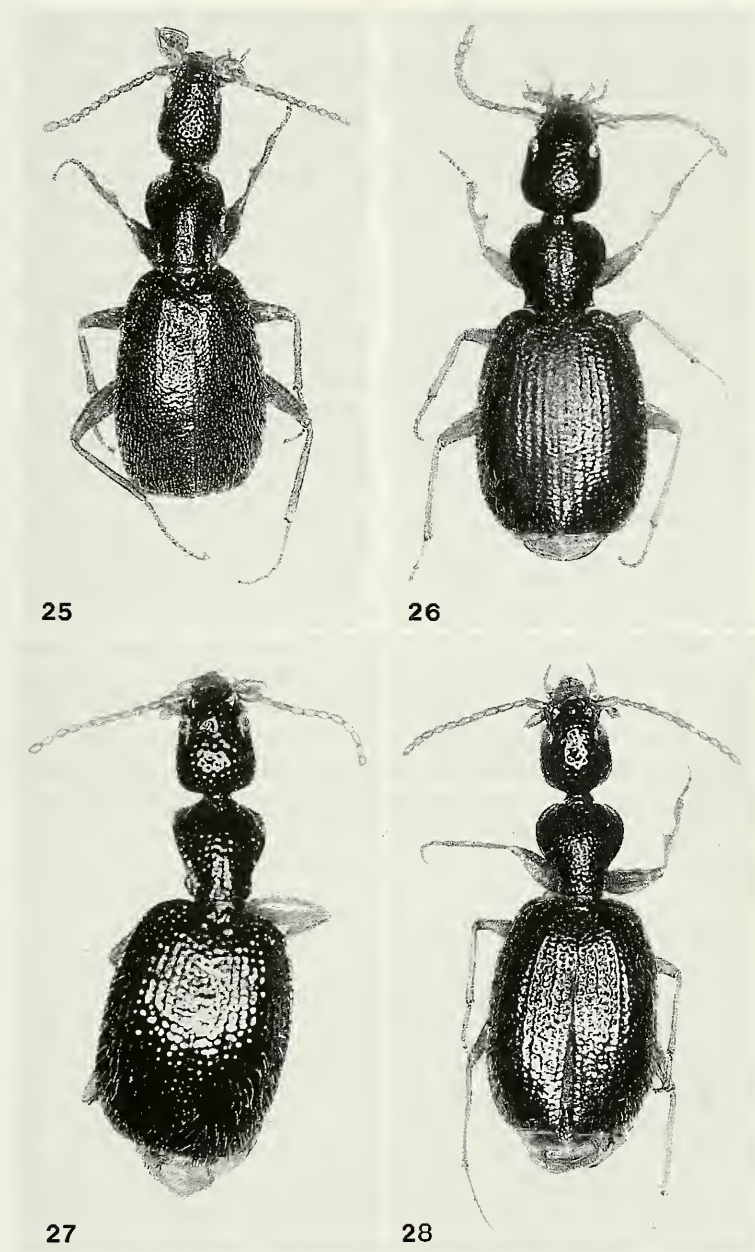
D i a g n o s i s: Small, fairly convex species, characterized by large and wide, rather triangular head with small eyes, short and wide elytra with transverse apical margin, and coarse and sparse, regularly arranged puncturation and pilosity; further distinguished from related species by rather short aedeagus with straight lower surface and rather short, slightly downcurved apex.

Description:

M e a s u r e m e n t s : Length: 3.85 mm; width: 1.5 mm. Ratios. Length/width of head: 1.25; length orbit/eye: 2.96; length/width of pronotum: 1.08; width widest part/base of pronotum: 1.52; width pronotum/head: 1.12; length/width of elytra: 1.35; width elytra/pronotum: 1.95.

C o l o u r: Dark piceous. Labrum, palpi, legs, and antennae yellowish.

H e a d: Large and wide, rather triangular, widened towards base, widest near base, orbits posteriorly shortly rounded. Upper surface moderately convex. Frons not grooved. Eyes small, slightly projecting, length slightly $>1/3$ of orbit length. Clypeus anteriorly almost straight, lateral angles (above base of antenna) slightly projecting. Clypeal suture laterally with shallow grooves. Labrum anteriorly rather excised, 6-setose, inner 4 setae barely shorter than outer ones, lateral margin densely pilose. Mandibles short. Mentum with triangular, at apex faintly excised tooth. Labium truncate. Maxillary palpus elongate, apex obtusely rounded. Terminal segment of labial palpus large and elongate. Antenna short, barely attaining middle of pronotum. Median antennomeres distinctly wider than long, 3rd antennomere a third shorter than 1st, a quarter longer than 2nd antennomere. Surface even without traces of microreticulation, highly glossy. Puncturation coarse, sparse, on vertex diameter of punctures slightly wider than distance between them, on frons punctures very sparse. Pilosity sparse, elongate, rather erect and hirsute, inclined anteriorly. Both supra-orbital setae elongate, fairly well distinguished from pilosity, posterior supra-orbital setae situated far behind eye.



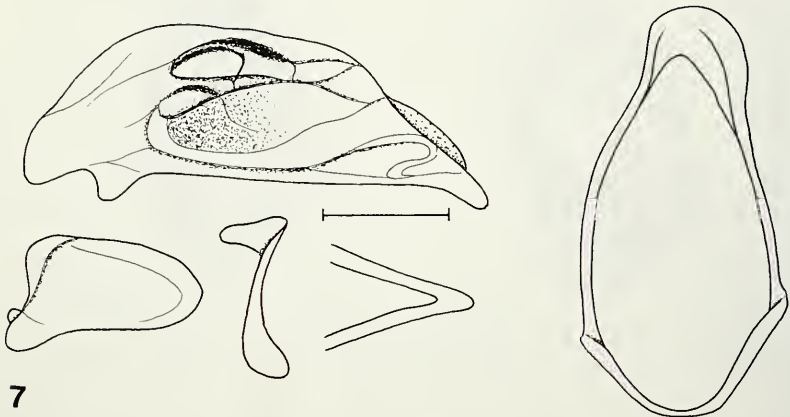
FIGS 25-28

Entire view. *Colasidia lagadiga* (Morvan). 26. *C. denticollis* sp. n. 27. *C. loebli* sp. n. 28. *C. helvetorum* sp. n. Lengths: 5.0 mm; 4.05 mm; 3.85 mm; 5.1 mm.

Pronotum: Rather narrow, moderately cordiform, distinctly longer than wide, distinctly wider than head, widest in anterior third. Upper surface rather convex, slightly depressed along median line. Lateral margin at apex oblique, feebly rounded, than strongly convex, in front of posterior angles moderately sinuate. Apex wide, rather excised, anterior angles slightly projecting. Base rather narrow, laterally deeply excised, markedly oblique, basal angles slightly projecting but not denticulate. Lateral margin slightly raised, with distinct border line, almost without marginal channel. Median line distinct, faintly impressed. Prebasal grooves moderately deep. Anterior marginal seta elongate, situated at anterior fourth of pronotum, posterior seta rather short, situated right on basal angle. Surface without microreticulation, highly glossy, with sparse, coarse puncturation. Diameter of punctures about as wide as distance between them. Pilosity sparse, elongate, inclined posteriorly, rather erect.

Elytra: Short and wide, laterally evenly curved, widest about in middle, upper surface moderately convex. Humeri wide, rather projecting, rounded off. Apex wide, faintly convex, transverse, not redressed to suture. Striae regularly marked by rows of punctures, puncturation sparse, coarse, regularly arranged to longitudinal rows. Fixed setae in third interval not recognized within the coarse puncturation. Series of marginal pores very difficult to detect when setae broken, apparently consisting of 8 basal, 3 postmedian, 6 apical pores, and 1 pore at apex of 3rd stria. Setae very elongate. Surface without microreticulation, highly glossy. Pilosity sparse, elongate, hirsute, rather regular, inclined posteriorly, rather erect.

Male genitalia: Genital ring moderately wide, ovalish, apical plate large, fairly asymmetric. Aedeagus rather short, with fairly short, slightly downcurved apex. Lower surface straight. Internal sac with a very large, complexly coiled, dentate sclerite. For parameres see fig. 7, both parameres rather narrow and elongate.



7

FIG. 7

Colasidia loebli sp. n. ♂ genitalia. For legend see fig. 1.

Etymology: The name is a patronym of Dr. I. Löbl, collector of this and of many other species.

Collecting circumstances: Collected by sieving ground litter in primary forest at low altitude.

Remarks: This and all the following species belong to the main group of species that are characterized by very coarse, regular elytral puncturation and sparse, elongate pilosity.

***Colasidia helvetorum* sp. n.**

(Figs 8, 18, 28, 44, 60)

Type material: Holotype: ♂, Sumatra: Jambi, km 15 Sungaipenuh to Tapan, 1450m, 9.XI.1989, Agosti, Löbl, Burckhardt, stat. 10 (MHNG).

Paratype: 1 ♀, same data (CBM).

D i a g n o s i s : Large, rather convex species, characterized by large and wide, rather triangular head with moderately small eyes, fairly short and wide elytra with transverse apical margin, and coarse and sparse, regularly arranged puncturation and pilosity; further distinguished from related species by moderately elongate aedeagus with almost straight lower surface and fairly elongate apex that bears an extremely feeble tooth at lower edge. Further distinguished from its nearest relative, *C. similis* sp. n., by wider, more triangular head, larger eyes, shorter elytra with straight apical margin, lighter colour, longer and narrower aedeagus with slightly longer apex that is even less toothed, and longer parameres.

Description:

M e a s u r e m e n t s : Length: 5.1-5.2 mm; width: 1.95 mm. Ratios. Length/width of head: 1.20-1.24; length orbit/eye: 2.12-2.23; length/width of pronotum: 1.05-1.06; width widest part/base of pronotum: 1.76-1.79; width pronotum/head: 1.11-1.15; length/width of elytra: 1.39-1.42; width elytra/pronotum: 1.89-1.92.

C o l o u r : Piceous, elytra faintly lighter. Labrum, palpi, legs, and antennae yellowish.

H e a d : Large and wide, rather triangular, widened towards base, widest near base, orbits posteriorly shortly rounded. Upper surface moderately convex. Frons not grooved. Eyes moderately large, barely projecting, length slightly $>1/2$ of orbit length. Clypeus anteriorly almost straight, lateral angles (above base of antenna) slightly projecting. Clypeal suture laterally with shallow grooves. Labrum anteriorly rather excised, 6-setose, inner 4 setae barely shorter than outer ones, lateral margin densely pilose. Mandibles short. Mentum with triangular, at apex faintly excised tooth. Labium truncate. Maxillary palpus elongate, apex obtusely rounded. Terminal segment of labial palpus large and elongate. Antenna short, barely attaining middle of pronotum. Median antennomeres about as wide as long, 3rd antennomere a third shorter than 1st, 1.5 x as long as 2nd antennomere. Surface on clypeus and anterolaterally on frons with traces of microreticulation, highly glossy. Puncturation fairly coarse, very sparse, distance between punctures much wider than diameter of

punctures. Pilosity sparse, elongate, rather erect and hirsute, inclined anteriorly. Both supraorbital setae elongate, fairly well distinguished from pilosity, posterior supraorbital setae situated far behind eye.

P r o n o t u m : Rather wide, fairly cordiform, anteriorly very wide, slightly longer than wide, distinctly wider than head, widest in anterior third. Upper surface rather convex, slightly depressed along median line. Lateral margin in anterior two thirds strongly convex, in front of posterior angles moderately sinuate. Apex wide, rather excised, anterior angles convex, fairly projecting. Base rather narrow, laterally excised, fairly oblique, basal angles slightly projecting but not denticulate. Lateral margin slightly raised, with distinct border line, almost without marginal channel. Median line distinct, faintly impressed. Prebasal grooves moderately deep. Anterior marginal seta very elongate, situated at anterior fourth of pronotum, posterior seta fairly elongate, situated right on basal angle. Surface without microreticulation, highly glossy, with moderately dense, rather coarse puncturation. Diameter of punctures about as wide as distance between them. Pilosity fairly dense, elongate, inclined anteriorly, rather erect.

E l y t r a : Moderately short and wide, laterally evenly curved, widest about in middle, upper surface moderately convex. Intervals irregularly raised in anterior half. Humeri wide, rather projecting, rounded off. Apex wide, almost straight, transverse, not redressed to suture. Striae fairly regularly marked by rows of punctures, puncturation moderately sparse, fairly coarse, moderately regularly arranged to longitudinal rows. Fixed setae in third interval not recognized within the coarse puncturation. Series of marginal pores very difficult to detect when setae broken, apparently consisting of 8 basal, 3 postmedian, 6 apical pores, and 1 pore at apex of 3rd stria. Setae very elongate. Surface without microreticulation, highly glossy. Pilosity rather sparse, elongate, hirsute, rather regular, inclined posteriorly, rather erect.

M a l e g e n i t a l i a : Genital ring wide, ovalish, widened towards apex, apical plate wide, markedly rounded, almost symmetric. Aedeagus fairly elongate, with rather elongate, straight apex that bears an extremely feeble tooth at the lower edge. Lower surface straight. Internal sac with a very large, complexly coiled, dentate sclerite at top, with another, narrow, coiled sclerite behind this, and a third sclerite on the right side near apex. Bottom of internal sac in apical part with a weakly sclerotized and dentate area. For parameres see fig. 8, both parameres rather elongate, left paramere at apex obliquely cut.

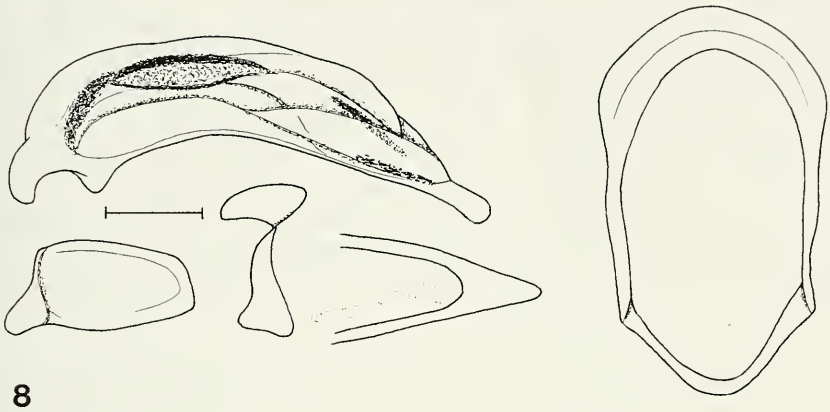
F e m a l e g e n i t a l i a : Stylocere 2 rather short with fairly obtuse apex, apparently with only one elongate ventral ensiform seta situated basally, one elongate dorsal ensiform seta situated at middle, and a large groove in middle of median surface but apparently without a nematiform seta. Apex of stylocere 1 asetose.

Variation: Little variation noted, in paratype elytral intervals slightly more distinct.

Etymology: The name is a patronym of the very successful Swiss collectors.

Distribution: Central western Sumatra. Known only from type locality.

Collecting circumstances: Collected by sieving ground litter at median altitude.



8

FIG. 8

Colasidia helvetorum sp. n. ♂ genitalia. For legend see fig. 1.

***Colasidia similis* sp. n.**

(Figs 9, 29, 45, 61)

Type material: Holotype: ♂, Sumatra: Jambi, km 12 Sungaipenuh to Tapan, 1350m, 9.XI.1989, Agosti, Löbl, Burckhardt, stat. 9 (MHNG).

D i a g n o s i s : Fairly large, rather convex species, characterized by large and wide, rather triangular head with moderately small eyes, fairly short and wide elytra with convex apical margin, and coarse and sparse, regularly arranged puncturation and pilosity; distinguished from related species by moderately elongate aedeagus with almost straight lower surface and fairly elongate apex that bears a feeble tooth at lower edge. Further distinguished from its nearest relative, *C. helvetorum* sp. n., by narrower, less triangular head, smaller eyes, longer elytra with convex and somewhat oblique apical margin, darker colour, shorter aedeagus with shorter apex that is more distinctly toothed at lower edge, and shorter parameres.

Description:

M e a s u r e m e n t s : Length: 4.9 mm; width: 1.8 mm. Ratios. Length/width of head: 1.31; length orbit/eye: 2.35; length/width of pronotum: 1.04; width widest part/base of pronotum: 1.81; width pronotum/head: 1.20; length/width of elytra: 1.47; width elytra/pronotum: 1.79.

C o l o u r : Dark piceous. Labrum, palpi, legs, and antennae yellowish.

H e a d : Rather large and wide, rather triangular, widened towards base, widest near base, orbits posteriorly fairly shortly rounded. Upper surface moderately convex. Frons not grooved. Eyes moderately large, barely projecting, length slightly $>2/5$ of orbit length. Clypeus anteriorly almost straight, lateral angles (above base of antenna) slightly projecting. Clypeal suture laterally with shallow grooves. Labrum anteriorly

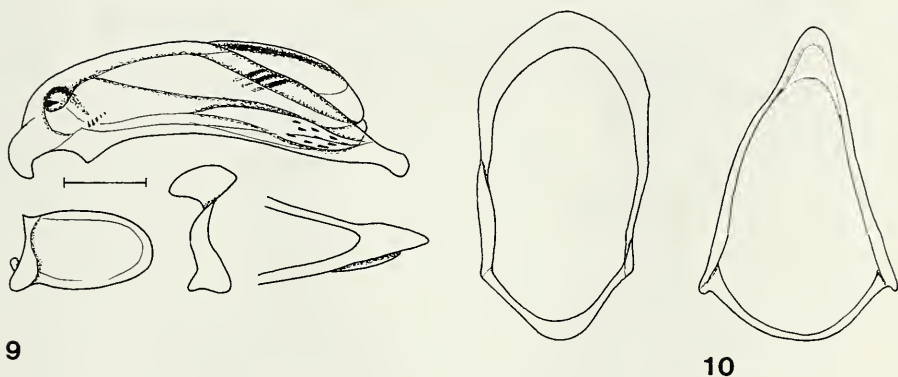
barely excised, 6-setose, inner 4 setae slightly shorter than outer ones, lateral margin densely pilose. Mandibles short. Mentum with triangular, at apex faintly excised tooth. Labium truncate. Maxillary palpus elongate, apex obtusely rounded. Terminal segment of labial palpus large and very elongate. Antenna rather short, slightly surpassing middle of pronotum. Median antennomeres about as wide as long, 3rd antennomere a third shorter than 1st, a third longer than 2nd antennomere. Surface without traces of microreticulation, highly glossy. Puncturation fairly coarse, sparse, on frons very sparse, distance between punctures much wider than diameter of punctures. Pilosity sparse, elongate, rather erect and hirsute, inclined anteriorly. Both supraorbital setae elongate, fairly well distinguished from pilosity, posterior supraorbital setae situated far behind eye.

Pronotum : Rather wide, fairly cordiform, anteriorly very wide, slightly longer than wide, distinctly wider than head, widest in anterior third. Upper surface convex, slightly depressed along median line. Lateral margin in anterior two thirds strongly convex, in front of posterior angles moderately sinuate. Apex wide, slightly excised, anterior angles convex, fairly projecting. Base rather narrow, laterally excised, fairly oblique, basal angles slightly projecting but not denticulate. Lateral margin slightly raised, with distinct border line, almost without marginal channel. Median line distinct, faintly impressed. Prebasal grooves moderately deep. Anterior marginal seta very elongate, situated at anterior fourth of pronotum, posterior seta fairly elongate, situated right on basal angle. Surface without microreticulation, highly glossy, with moderately dense, coarse puncturation. Diameter of punctures about as wide as or slightly wider than distance between them. Pilosity moderately dense, elongate, inclined anteriorly, rather erect.

Elytra : Moderately short and wide, laterally evenly curved, widest about in middle, upper surface moderately convex. Intervals irregularly raised in anterior half. Humeri wide, rather projecting, rounded off. Apex wide, evenly convex, slightly redressed to suture. Striae fairly regularly marked by rows of punctures, puncturation moderately sparse, fairly coarse, moderately regularly arranged to longitudinal rows. Fixed setae in third interval very difficult to recognize within the coarse puncturation. Series of marginal pores very difficult to detect when setae broken, apparently consisting of 8 basal, 3 postmedian, 6 apical pores, and 1 pore at apex of 3rd stria. Setae very elongate. Surface without microreticulation, highly glossy. Pilosity rather sparse, elongate, hirsute, rather regular, inclined posteriorly, rather erect.

Male genitalia : Genital ring wide, ovalish, widened towards apex, apical plate wide, markedly rounded, almost symmetric. Aedeagus fairly elongate, with moderately elongate, almost straight apex that bears a feeble tooth at the lower edge. Lower surface very gently bisinuate. Internal sac with a large, coiled, dentate sclerite at top, with another, narrow, coiled sclerite behind this, and a third sclerite on the right side near apex. Bottom of internal sac in apical part with a weakly sclerotized and dentate area. For parameres see fig. 9, both parameres rather short, left paramere at apex evenly rounded.

Etymology: the name refers to the high external similarity of this and the foregoing species.



FIGS 9, 10

♂ genitalia. 9. *Colasidia similis* sp. n. 10. *Colasidia borneensis* sp. n. Genital ring. For legend see fig. 1.

Distribution: Central western Sumatra. Known only from type locality.

Collecting circumstances: Collected by sieving ground litter at median altitude.

***Colasidia borneensis* sp. n.**

(Figs 10, 19, 30, 46, 62)

Type material: Holotype: ♂, Sabah: Crocker Ra. 1550-1650m, 16.V.1987, Burckhardt-Löbl (MHNG).

Paratype: 1 ♀, same data (CBM).

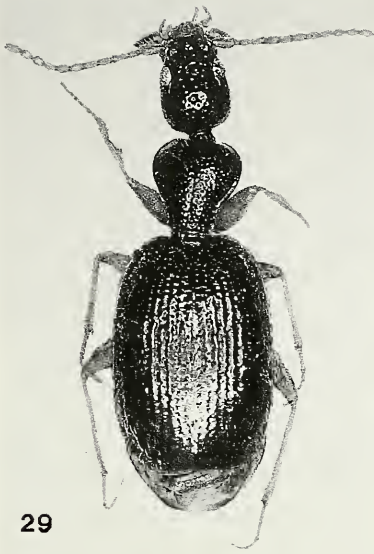
Diagnosis: Small to medium-sized, rather convex species, characterized by slightly widened though not triangular head with fairly large eyes, fairly short and wide elytra with convex apical margin, and coarse and sparse, regularly arranged puncturation and pilosity; further distinguished from related species by the lighter colouration of head and pronotum compared with elytra.

Description:

Measurements: Length: 3.95-4.3 mm; width: 1.45-1.65 mm. Ratios. Length/width of head: 1.30-1.31; length orbit/eye: 2.32-2.45; length/width of pronotum: 1.10-1.15; width widest part/base of pronotum: 1.51-1.53; width pronotum/head: 1.06-1.11; length/width of elytra: 1.38-1.41; width elytra/pronotum: 2.04-2.10.

Colour: Piceous, head and pronotum very faintly lighter than elytra. Labrum, palpi, legs, and antennae yellowish.

Head: Fairly large and wide, widened behind eyes, though not triangular, widest in basal third, orbits posteriorly widely rounded off. Upper surface moderately convex. Frons not grooved. Eyes moderately large, not projecting, length slightly



FIGS 29-32

Entire view. 29. *Colasidia similis* sp. n. 30. *C. borneensis* sp. n. 31. *C. gerardi* Perrault. 32. *C. mateui* sp. n. Lengths: 4.9 mm; 3.95 mm; 4.3 mm; 4.1 mm.



33



34



35

FIGS 33-35

Entire view. 33. *Colasidia laticeps* sp. n. 34. *C. burckhardtii* sp. n. 35. *C. atra* sp. n. Lengths: 4.05 mm; 4.25 mm; 4.8 mm.

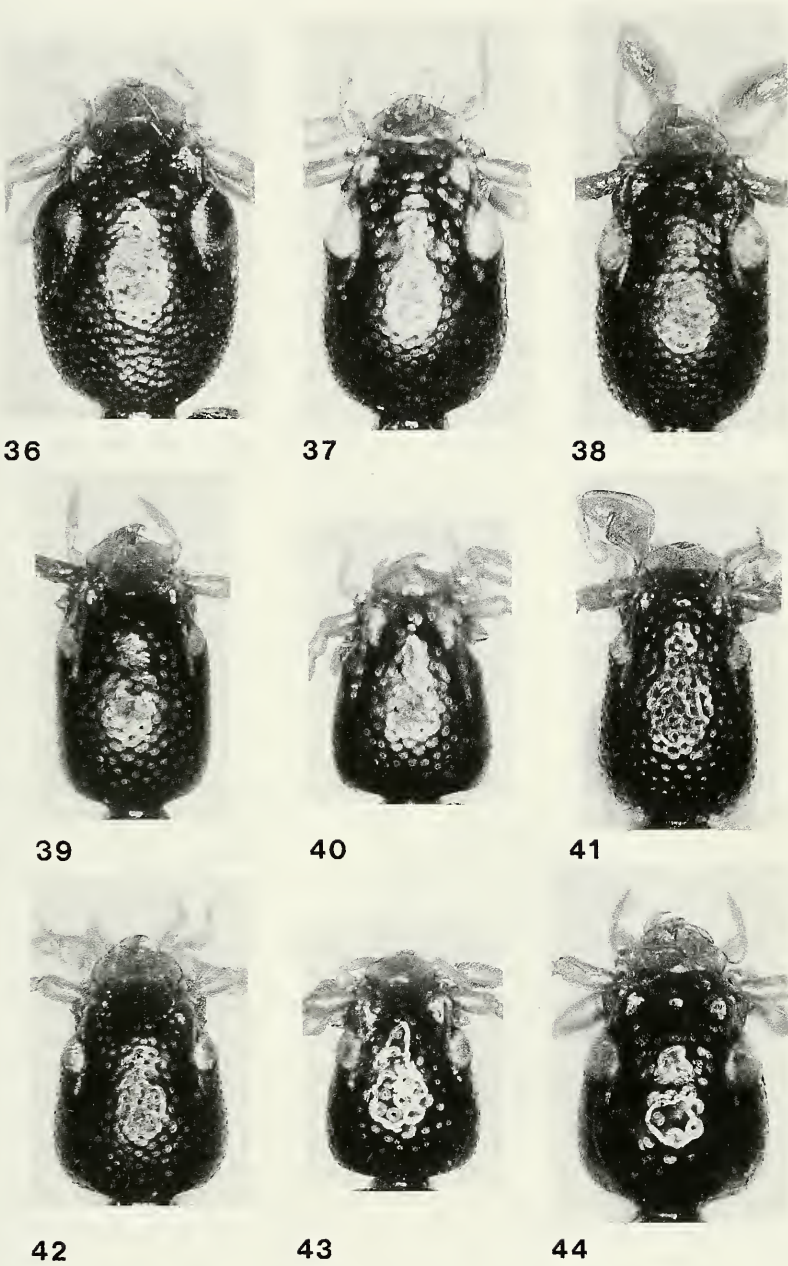
>2/5 of orbit length. Clypeus anteriorly faintly concave, lateral angles (above base of antenna) shortly though acutely projecting. Clypeal suture laterally with shallow grooves. Labrum anteriorly rather excised, 6-setose, inner 4 setae markedly shorter than outer ones, lateral margin densely pilose. Mandibles short. Mentum with triangular, at apex faintly excised tooth. Labium truncate. Maxillary palpus comparatively short, apex obtusely rounded. Terminal segment of labial palpus large and elongate. Antenna very short, barely attaining anterior third of pronotum. Median antennomeres almost twice as wide as long, 3rd antennomere a third shorter than 1st, only slightly longer than 2nd antennomere. Surface without microreticulation, highly glossy. Puncturation fairly coarse, very sparse, distance between punctures much wider than diameter of punctures. Pilosity sparse, remarkably elongate, rather erect and hirsute, inclined anteriorly. Both supraorbital setae elongate, not well distinguished from pilosity, posterior supraorbital setae situated far behind eye.

P r o n o t u m: Rather narrow, fairly cordiform, slightly longer than wide, distinctly wider than head, widest in anterior third. Upper surface rather convex, slightly depressed along median line. Lateral margin in anterior two thirds regularly convex, in front of posterior angles moderately sinuate. Apex moderately wide, faintly excised, anterior angles convex, faintly projecting. Base rather narrow, laterally excised, fairly oblique, basal angles slightly projecting and faintly denticulate. Lateral margin slightly raised, with distinct border line, almost without marginal channel. Median line distinct, faintly impressed. Prebasal grooves rather shallow. Anterior marginal seta very elongate, situated at anterior fourth of pronotum, posterior seta fairly elongate, situated right on basal angle. Surface without microreticulation, highly glossy, with sparse, rather coarse puncturation. Distance between punctures distinctly wider than diameter of punctures. Pilosity sparse, elongate, markedly hirsute, inclined anteriorly, rather erect.

E l y t r a: Rather short and wide, laterally curved, widened towards apex, widest slightly behind middle, upper surface moderately convex. Humeri rather narrow, moderately projecting, rounded off. Apex wide, markedly convex, redressed to suture. Striae rather regularly marked by rows of punctures, puncturation moderately sparse, fairly coarse, regularly arranged to longitudinal rows. Fixed setae in third interval not recognized within the coarse puncturation. Series of marginal pores very difficult to detect when setae broken, apparently consisting of 8 basal, 3 postmedian, 6 apical pores, and 1 pore at apex of 3rd stria. Setae very elongate. Surface without microreticulation, glossy. Pilosity rather sparse, elongate, hirsute, rather regular, inclined posteriorly, rather erect.

M a l e g e n i t a l i a: Largely unknown, the male genitalia had been dissected by J. Mateu, but the aedeagus has been unfortunately lost, only the genital ring left. The latter is markedly triangular, but slightly asymmetric.

F e m a l e g e n i t a l i a: Stylocere 2 rather short and basally wide with fairly narrow apex, with two elongate ventral ensiform setae situated basally, the lower one being much smaller, one elongate dorsal ensiform seta situated at middle, and a large groove in middle of median surface but apparently without a nematiform seta. Apex of stylocere 1 asetose.



FIGS 36-44

Head. 36. *Colasidia oviceps* sp. n. 37. *C. depressa* sp. n. 38. *C. rougemonti* (Morvan). 39. *C. attenuata* sp. n. 40. *C. triangularis* sp. n. 41. *C. lagadiga* (Morvan). 42. *C. denticollis* sp. n. 43. *C. loebli* sp. n. 44. *C. helvetorum* sp. n. All figures to scale.

Variation: Prothorax in ♀ paratype wider and laterally more convex, otherwise both specimens similar.

Etymology: The name refers to the range of the species.

Collecting circumstances: Collected by sieving ground litter at median altitude.

Colasidia mateui sp. n.

(Figs 11, 32, 48, 64)

Type material: Holotype: ♂, Sabah, Mt. Kinabalu, 1750m, 27.IV.1987, Burckhardt-Löbl (MHNG).

Paratype: 1 ♂, Sabah: Crocker Ra. 1600m, km 51 rte Kota Kinabalu-Tambunan, 18.V.87, Burckhardt-Löbl (CBM)

D i a g n o s i s: Medium-sized, rather convex species, characterized by widened, rather triangular head with fairly large eyes, fairly short and wide elytra with convex apical margin, and coarse and sparse, regularly arranged puncturation and pilosity; further distinguished from related species by moderately elongate aedeagus with gently concave lower surface, rather short, slightly upturned apex, and lack of larger dentate sclerites in the internal sac.

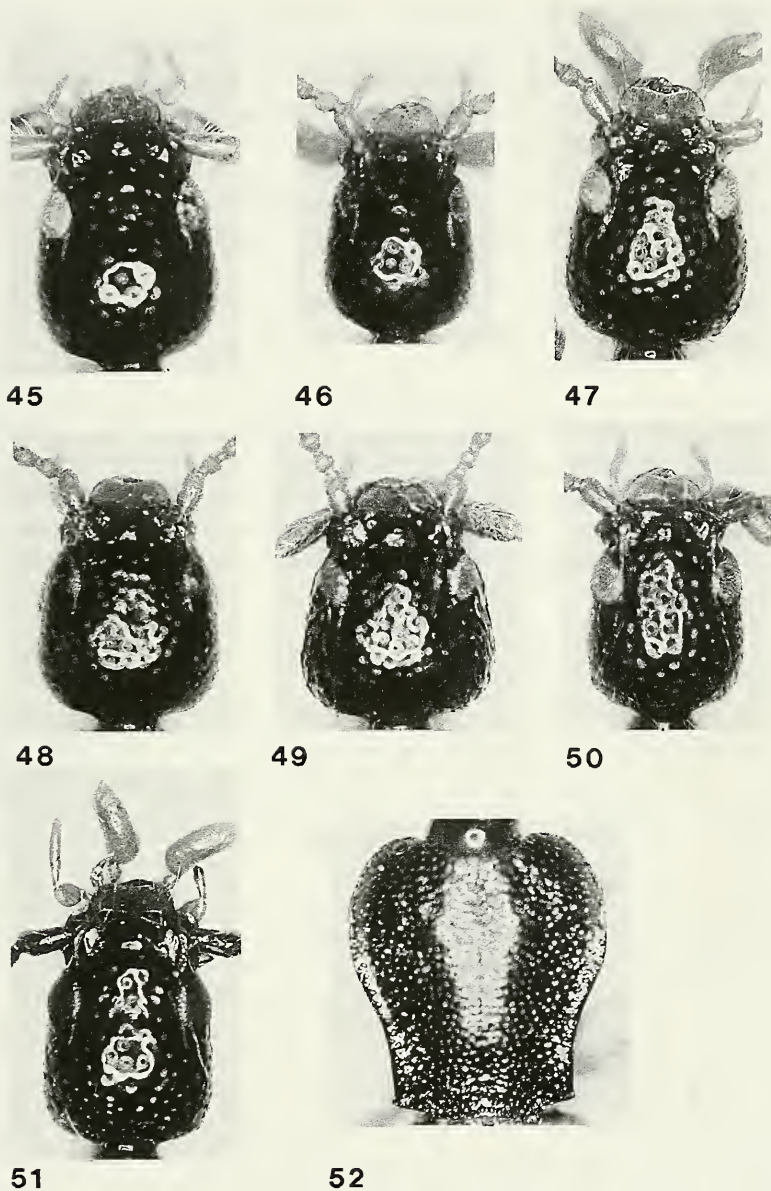
Description:

M e a s u r e m e n t s: Length: 4.1-4.5 mm; width: 1.55-1.75 mm. Ratios. Length/width of head: 1.18-1.20; length orbit/eye: 2.12-2.14; length/width of pronotum: 1.0-1.01; width widest part/base of pronotum: 1.62-1.65; width pronotum/head: 1.04-1.10; length/width of elytra: 1.33-1.34; width elytra/pronotum: 1.89-1.94.

C o l o u r: More or less dark piceous, head and pronotum faintly lighter, suture of elytra very narrowly reddish. Labrum, palpi, legs, and antennae yellowish.

H e a d: Large and wide, rather triangular, widened towards base, widest near base, though orbits posteriorly rather widely rounded. Upper surface moderately convex. Surface of clypeus and frons rather uneven, frons in middle slightly raised, but laterally not deeply grooved. Eyes fairly large, barely projecting, length slightly $< 1/2$ of orbit length. Clypeus anteriorly almost straight, lateral angles (above base of antenna) barely projecting. Clypeal suture laterally with shallow grooves. Labrum anteriorly rather excised, 6-setose, inner 4 setae considerably shorter than outer ones, lateral margin densely pilose. Mandibles short. Mentum with triangular, at apex faintly excised tooth. Labium truncate. Maxillary palpus elongate, apex obtusely rounded. Terminal segment of labial palpus large and very elongate. Antenna very short, barely attaining anterior third of pronotum. Median antennomeres almost twice as wide as long, 3rd antennomere more than a third shorter than 1st, < 1.5 x as long as 2nd antennomere. Surface without microreticulation, highly glossy. Puncturation very coarse, moderately dense, diameter of punctures wider than distance between punctures. Pilosity fairly dense, rather elongate, moderately erect, inclined anteriorly. Both supraorbital setae elongate, fairly well distinguished from pilosity, posterior supraorbital setae situated far behind eye.

P r o n o t u m: Wide, cordiform, anteriorly very wide, c. as long as wide, distinctly wider than head, widest in anterior third. Upper surface rather convex,



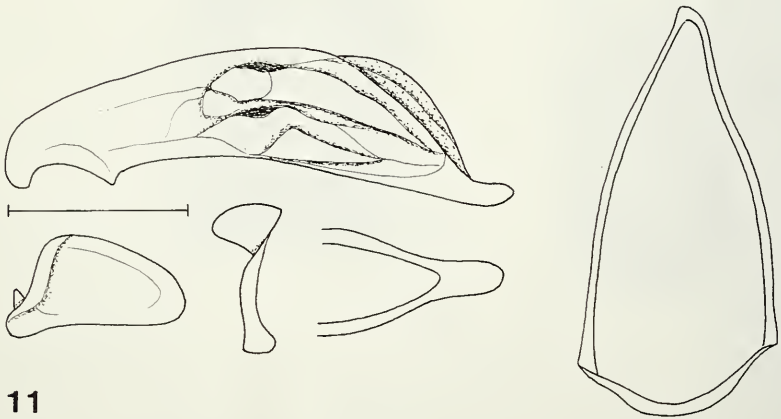
FIGS 45-52

Head. 45. *Colasidia similis* sp. n. 46. *C. borneensis* sp. n. 47. *C. gerardi* Perrault. 48. *C. mateui* sp. n. 49. *C. laticeps* sp. n. 50. *C. burckhardti* sp. n. 51. *C. atra* sp. n. All figures to scale. Fig. 52. Prothorax. *Colasidia oviceps* sp. n. To scale.

sulcate along median line. Lateral margin in anterior two thirds strongly convex, in front of posterior angles moderately sinuate, basal third almost straight. Apex wide, slightly excised, anterior angles convex, moderately projecting. Base rather narrow, laterally angulately excised, basal angles barely projecting but very faintly denticulate. Lateral margin slightly raised, with distinct border line, at least in basal half with distinct marginal channel. Median line distinct, deeply impressed, sulcate. Pre-basal grooves deep. Anterior marginal seta very elongate, situated at anterior fourth of pronotum, posterior seta short, situated right on basal angle. Surface without microreticulation, highly glossy, with moderately dense, very coarse puncturation. Diameter of punctures considerably wider than distance between them. Pilosity fairly dense, elongate, hirsute, irregularly inclined, rather erect.

Elytra: Rather short and wide, laterally evenly curved, widest slightly behind middle, upper surface moderately convex. Intervals irregularly raised throughout. Humeri wide, rather projecting, rounded off. Apex wide, markedly convex, redressed to suture. Striae somewhat irregularly marked by rows of punctures, puncturation moderately sparse, very coarse, rather irregularly arranged to longitudinal rows. Fixed setae in third interval very difficult to recognize within the coarse puncturation. Series of marginal pores extremely difficult to detect when setae broken, apparently consisting of 8 basal, 3 postmedian, 6 apical pores, and 1 pore at apex of 3rd stria. Setae very elongate. Surface without microreticulation, highly glossy. Pilosity rather sparse, elongate, hirsute, fairly irregular, inclined posteriorly, rather depressed.

Male genitalia: Genital ring fairly narrow, triangular, apical plate small, feebly asymmetric. Aedeagus fairly elongate, with rather short, slightly upturned apex. Lower surface gently concave. Internal sac without a large, dentate



11

FIG. 11

Colasidia mateui sp. n. ♂ genitalia. For legend see fig. 1.

sclerite, but with two small rod-like sclerites in middle. For parameres see fig. 11, both parameres rather short, at apex rounded triangular.

Variation: In ♀ paratype pronotum and elytra are slightly more convex, and the pronotum is slightly narrower, otherwise very similar.

Etymology: The name is a patronym of Dr. J. Mateu, who examined part of the present sample.

Distribution: Sabah, northern Borneo.

Collecting circumstances: Collected by sieving ground litter at median altitude.

Colasidia laticeps sp. n.

(Figs 12, 20, 33, 49, 65)

Type material: Holotype: ♂, Sabah: Crocker Ra. 1550-1650m, 16.V.1987, Burckhardt-Löbl (MHNG).

Paratypes: 2 ♀ ♀, same data (CBM, MHNG).

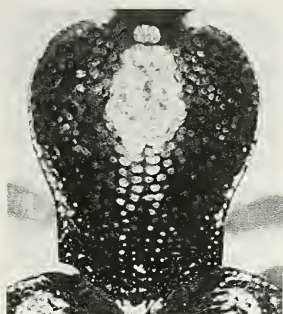
D i a g n o s i s : Rather small, wide, convex species, characterized by very wide, triangular head with fairly large eyes, short and wide elytra with convex apical margin, and coarse and sparse, regularly arranged puncturation and pilosity; further distinguished from related species by elongate aedeagus with gently concave lower surface, fairly elongate, slightly upturned apex, and presence of a large dentate sclerite in the internal sac.

Description:

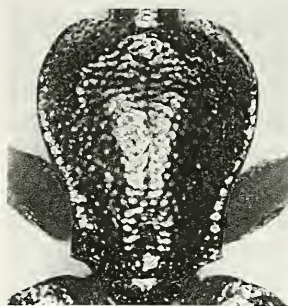
M e a s u r e m e n t s : Length: 4.05-4.2 mm; width: 1.55-1.65 mm. Ratios. Length/width of head: 1.06-1.08; length orbit/eye: 2.38-2.46; length/width of pronotum: 1.0-1.03; width widest part/base of pronotum: 1.53-1.62; width pronotum/head: 0.93-0.95; length/width of elytra: 1.32-1.35; width elytra/pronotum: 1.96-2.02.

C o l o u r : More or less dark piceous, sometimes head and pronotum faintly lighter, suture of elytra very narrowly reddish. Labrum, palpi, legs, and antennae yellowish.

H e a d : Very large, short and wide, triangular, widened towards base, widest near base, orbits posteriorly rather shortly rounded. Clypeus and frons in middle slightly raised, frons not grooved. Eyes fairly large, barely projecting, length slightly $>2/5$ of orbit length. Clypeus anteriorly almost straight, lateral angles (above base of antenna) barely projecting. Clypeal suture laterally with shallow grooves. Labrum anteriorly rather excised, 6-setose, inner 4 setae slightly shorter than outer ones, lateral margin densely pilose. Mandibles short. Mentum with triangular, at apex faintly excised tooth. Labium truncate. Maxillary palpus moderately elongate, apex obtusely rounded. Terminal segment of labial palpus large and very elongate. Antenna very short, barely attaining anterior third of pronotum. Median antennomeres c. 1.75 x as wide as long, 3rd antennomere little more than half as long as 1st, only slightly longer than 2nd antennomere. Surface without microreticulation, highly glossy. Puncturation very coarse, moderately dense, diameter of punctures wider than distance between punctures. Pilosity moderately dense, rather elongate, moderately erect, inclined anteriorly. Both supraorbital setae elongate, fairly well distinguished from pilosity, posterior supraorbital setae situated far behind eye.



53



54



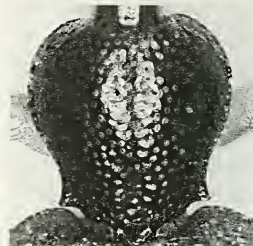
55



56



57



58



59



60



61

FIGS 53-61

Prothorax. 53. *Colasidia depressa* sp. n. 54. *C. rougemonti* (Morvan). 55. *C. attenuata* sp. n. 56. *C. triangularis* sp. n. 57. *C. lagadiga* (Morvan). 58. *C. denticollis* sp. n. 59. *C. loebli* sp. n. 60. *C. helvetorum* sp. n. 61. *C. similis* sp. n. All figures to scale.

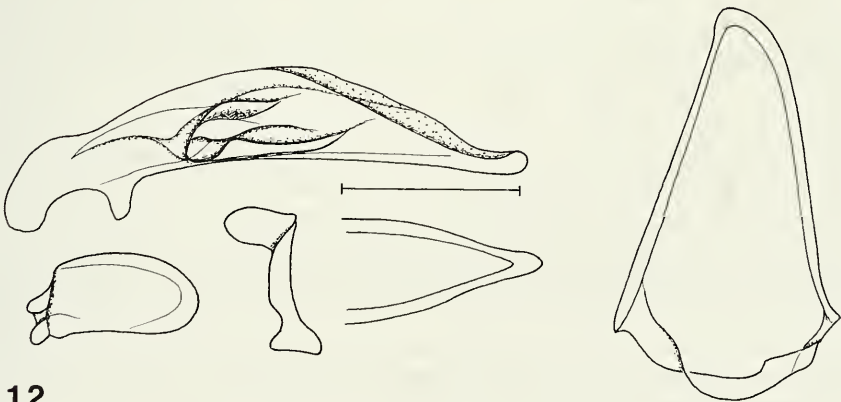
Prothorax: Rather wide, cordiform, anteriorly wide, c. as long as wide, distinctly narrower than head, widest in anterior third. Upper surface rather convex, sulcate along median line. Lateral margin in anterior two thirds strongly convex, in front of posterior angles moderately sinuate, basal third almost straight. Apex wide, slightly excised, anterior angles convex, moderately projecting. Base rather narrow,

laterally angulately excised, basal angles barely projecting, not denticulate. Lateral margin slightly raised, with distinct border line, at least in basal half with distinct marginal channel. Median line distinct, rather impressed, slightly sulcate. Prebasal grooves deep. Anterior marginal seta very elongate, situated at anterior fourth of pronotum, posterior seta short, situated right on basal angle. Surface without microreticulation, highly glossy, with moderately dense, very coarse puncturation. Diameter of punctures wider than distance between them. Pilosity fairly dense, elongate, hirsute, irregularly inclined, rather erect.

Elytra: Rather short and wide, laterally evenly curved, widest slightly behind middle, upper surface moderately convex. Intervals irregularly raised throughout. Humeri wide, rather projecting, rounded off. Apex wide, markedly convex, redressed to suture. Striae rather regularly marked by rows of punctures, puncturation moderately sparse, very coarse, rather regularly arranged to longitudinal rows. Fixed setae in third interval very difficult to recognize within the coarse puncturation. Series of marginal pores extremely difficult to detect when setae broken, apparently consisting of 8 basal, 3 postmedian, 6 apical pores, and 1 pore at apex of 3rd stria. Setae very elongate. Surface without microreticulation, highly glossy. Pilosity rather sparse, elongate, hirsute, rather regular, inclined posteriorly, rather depressed.

Male genitalia: Genital ring fairly narrow, regularly triangular, basal part short, apical plate very small, almost symmetric. Aedeagus elongate, with moderately elongate, slightly upturned apex. Lower surface gently concave. Internal sac in middle with a large, dentate sclerite. For parameres see fig. 12, both parameres fairly elongate, rather parallel, with widely rounded apex.

Female genitalia: Stylocere 2 short and wide with rather short, obtuse apex, with two elongate ventral ensiform setae of about similar size situated basally, one elongate dorsal ensiform seta situated below middle, and a large groove



12

FIG. 12

Colasidia laticeps sp. n. ♂ genitalia. For legend see fig. 1.

above middle of median surface but apparently without a nematiform seta. Apex of stylomere 1 asetose.

Variation: Little variation noted.

Etymology: The name refers to the very large head.

Collecting circumstances: Collected by sieving ground litter at median altitude.

Colasidia burckhardti sp. n.

(Figs 13, 34, 50, 66)

Type material: Holotype: ♂, Sabah, Mt. Kinabalu, 1550-1650m, 24.IV.1987, Burckhardt-Löbl (MHNG).

Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, Sabah, Mt. Kinabalu, 1550m, 29.IV.1987, Burckhardt-Löbl (CBM, MHNG); 1 ♂, Sabah, Mt. Kinabalu, 1550m, 28.IV.1987, Burckhardt-Löbl (MHNG).

D i a g n o s i s : Medium-sized, rather convex species, characterized by gently triangular head with fairly large eyes, rather elongate elytra with transverse apical margin, and coarse and sparse, regularly arranged puncturation and pilosity; further distinguished from related species by rather elongate aedeagus with elongate, depressed, slightly asymmetric, markedly upturned apex, and presence of only a small, non-dentate sclerite in middle of the sac.

Description:

M e a s u r e m e n t s : Length: 4.2-4.45 mm; width: 1.5-1.6 mm. Ratios. Length/width of head: 1.30-1.36; length orbit/eye: 2.05-2.08; length/width of pronotum: 1.10-1.14; width widest part/base of pronotum: 1.55-1.59; width pronotum/head: 1.14-1.16; length/width of elytra: 1.42-1.45; width elytra/pronotum: 1.87-1.91.

C o l o u r : Reddish piceous, base of elytra faintly lighter, head and pronotum reddish. Labrum, palpi, legs, and antennae yellowish.

H e a d : Fairly large, moderately elongate, gently triangular, widest in basal third, orbits posteriorly rather widely rounded. Dorsal surface gently convex, frons not grooved. Eyes fairly large, barely projecting, length c. 1/2 of orbit length. Clypeus anteriorly almost straight, lateral angles (above base of antenna) barely projecting. Clypeal suture laterally with shallow grooves. Labrum anteriorly rather excised, 6-setose, inner 4 setae slightly shorter than outer ones, lateral margin densely pilose. Mandibles short. Mentum with triangular, at apex faintly excised tooth. Labium truncate. Maxillary palpus moderately elongate, apex obtusely rounded. Terminal segment of labial palpus large and elongate. Antenna very short, barely attaining anterior third of pronotum. Median antennomeres almost twice as wide as long, 1st antennomere very short, 3rd antennomere c. 2/3 as long as 1st, a third longer than 2nd antennomere. Surface without microreticulation, highly glossy. Puncturation very coarse, rather sparse. diameter of punctures about as wide as distance between punctures. Pilosity rather sparse, elongate, erect, hirsute, inclined anteriorly. Both supra-orbital setae elongate, not well distinguished from pilosity, posterior supra-orbital setae situated far behind eye.

P r o n o t u m : Rather elongate, fairly cordiform, anteriorly moderately wide, distinctly longer than wide, distinctly wider than head, widest in anterior third. Upper

surface rather convex, faintly impressed along median line. Lateral margin in anterior two thirds moderately convex, in posterior third evenly sinuate to basal angles. Apex rather narrow, slightly excised, anterior angles convex, moderately projecting. Base rather narrow, laterally markedly but not angularly excised, very oblique, basal angles fairly projecting, faintly denticulate. Lateral margin slightly raised, with distinct border line, at least in basal half with distinct marginal channel. Median line distinct, faintly impressed. Prebasal grooves deep. Anterior marginal seta very elongate, situated at anterior third of pronotum, posterior seta short, situated right on basal angle. Surface without microreticulation, highly glossy, with rather sparse, somewhat irregularly spaced, coarse puncturation. Diameter of punctures about as wide as distance between them. Pilosity fairly sparse, elongate, hirsute, irregularly inclined, rather erect.

Elytra: Moderately elongate, laterally evenly curved, widest slightly behind middle, upper surface moderately convex. Intervals slightly raised throughout. Humeri wide, rather projecting, rounded off. Apex wide, straight, transverse, not redressed to suture. Striae regularly marked by rows of punctures, puncturation moderately sparse, very coarse, regularly arranged to longitudinal rows. Fixed setae in third interval difficult to recognize within the coarse puncturation. Series of marginal pores extremely difficult to detect when setae broken, apparently consisting of 8 basal, 3 postmedian, 6 apical pores, and 1 pore at apex of 3rd stria. Setae very elongate. Surface without microreticulation, highly glossy. Pilosity rather sparse, elongate, hirsute, rather regular, inclined posteriorly, rather depressed.

Male genitalia: Genital ring very narrow, rather parallel-sided, apical plate large, quadrate, fairly asymmetric. Aedeagus elongate, with elongate, depressed, slightly asymmetric, markedly upturned apex. Lower surface basally straight, then convex. Internal sac in middle with a small, non-dentate sclerite. For parameres see fig. 13, both parameres rather short, with widely rounded apex.

Variation: Little variation noted.

Etymology: The name is a patronym of Dr. H. Burckhardt, collector of this and several additional species.

Collecting circumstances: Collected by sieving ground litter at median altitude.

***Colasidia atra* sp. n.**

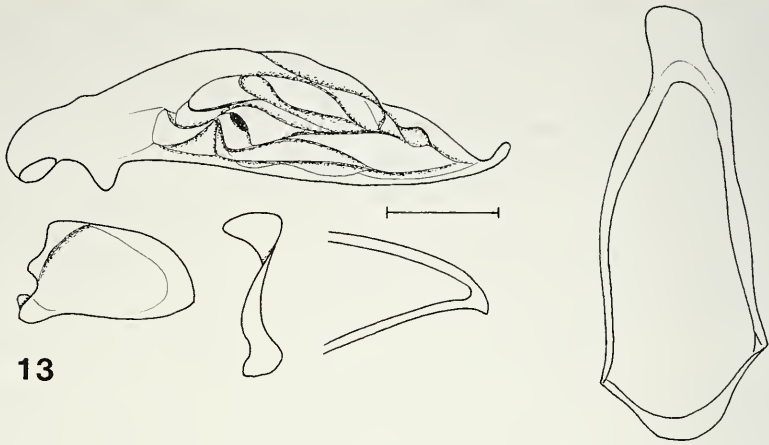
(Figs 14, 35, 51, 67)

Type material: Holotype: ♂, Sarawak, Kampung Segu, 20 mi SW Kuching, R. Taylor, 4.6.68 (MHNG).

Diagnosis: Fairly large, rather convex species, immediately recognized by the deep black colour of surface, legs, and antennae, and by the fairly short and stout aedeagus with concave lower surface and short, wide, thick, slightly upturned apex.

Description:

Measurements: Length: 4.8 mm; width: 1.75 mm. Ratios. Length/width of head: 1.37; length orbit/eye: 2.10; length/width of pronotum: 1.09; width widest part/base of pronotum: 1.66; width pronotum/head: 1.25; length/width of elytra: 1.49; width elytra/pronotum: 1.86.



13

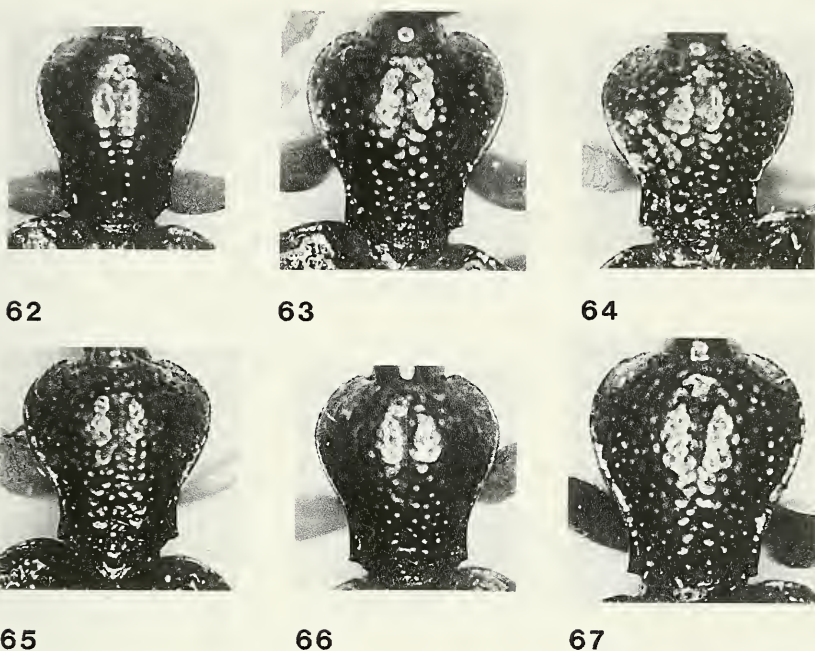
FIG. 13

Colasidia burckhardti sp. n. ♂ genitalia. For legend see fig. 1.

C o l o u r : Deep glossy black. Antenna and legs black, labrum and palpi dirty brownish.

H e a d : Fairly large, moderately elongate, gently triangular, widest in basal third, orbits posteriorly rather narrowly rounded. Dorsal surface gently convex, frons not grooved. Eyes fairly large, barely projecting, length slightly $< 1/2$ of orbit length. Clypeus anteriorly almost straight, lateral angles (above base of antenna) barely projecting. Clypeal suture laterally with shallow grooves. Labrum anteriorly rather excised, 6-setose, inner 4 setae considerably shorter than outer ones, lateral margin densely pilose. Mandibles short. Mentum with triangular, at apex faintly excised tooth. Labium truncate. Maxillary palpus moderately elongate, apex obtusely rounded. Terminal segment of labial palpus large and very elongate. Antenna fairly short, barely attaining anterior middle of pronotum. Median antennomeres c. 1.5 x as wide as long, 3rd antennomere c. $2/3$ as long as 1st, c. 1.5 x as long as 2nd antennomere. Surface without microreticulation, highly glossy. Puncturation coarse, rather sparse, distance between punctures about as wide as diameter of punctures, in certain areas slightly wider. Pilosity rather sparse, elongate, erect, hirsute, inclined anteriorly. Both supra-orbital setae elongate, not well distinguished from pilosity, posterior supraorbital setae situated far behind eye.

P r o n o t u m : Fairly wide, rather cordiform, anteriorly moderately wide, distinctly longer than wide, distinctly wider than head, widest in anterior third. Upper surface rather convex, faintly impressed along median line. Lateral margin in anterior two thirds convex, in posterior third evenly sinuate to basal angles. Apex rather wide, slightly excised, anterior angles convex, moderately projecting. Base rather narrow,



FIGS 62-67

Prothorax. 62. *Colasidia borneensis* sp. n. 63. *C. gerardi* Perrault. 64. *C. mateui* sp. n. 65. *C. laticeps* sp. n. 66. *C. burckhardti* sp. n. 67. *C. atra* sp. n. All figures to scale.

laterally angulately excised, basal angles slightly projecting, faintly denticulate. Lateral margin slightly raised, with distinct border line, at least in basal half with distinct marginal channel. Median line distinct, fairly impressed. Prebasal grooves rather deep. Anterior marginal seta situated at anterior fourth of pronotum, posterior seta presumably situated right on basal angle, all setae broken. Surface without microreticulation, highly glossy, with rather sparse, somewhat irregularly spaced, coarse puncturation. Distance between punctures about as wide as diameter of punctures or slightly wider. Pilosity fairly sparse, elongate, hirsute, irregularly inclined, rather erect.

Elytra: Moderately elongate, laterally faintly curved, widest slightly behind middle, upper surface moderately convex. Intervals not raised. Humeri very wide, rather projecting, rounded off. Apex wide, straight, slightly oblique, slightly redressed to suture. Striae regularly marked by rows of punctures, puncturation moderately sparse, coarse, regularly arranged to longitudinal rows. Fixed setae in third interval not recognized within the coarse puncturation, because setae broken. Series of marginal pores extremely difficult to detect when setae broken, apparently consisting of 8 basal, 3 postmedian, 6 apical pores, and 1 pore at apex of 3rd stria. Setae very elongate. Surface without microreticulation, highly glossy. Pilosity rather sparse, elongate, hirsute, rather regular, inclined posteriorly, rather depressed.

Male genitalia: Genital ring rather wide, irregularly ovalish, basal part shallow, apical plate very small, fairly asymmetric. Aedeagus fairly short and stout, with short, wide, thick, slightly upturned apex. Lower surface regularly concave. Internal sac basally in middle with a horseshoe-shaped, strongly sclerotized bar, a large, coiled, markedly dentate sclerite in front of that, and further small sclerites behind, below, and in front of the large sclerites. For parameres see fig. 14, both parameres rather short, with roundly triangular apex.

Etymology: The name refers to the conspicuously black colour.



14

FIG. 14

Colasidia atra sp. n. ♂ genitalia. For legend see fig. 1.

APPENDIX

Because measurements and ratios are rather useful in species differentiation, the used ratios for the newly described *Colasidia* species are compiled in the following table. For the benefit of the user the table includes also the measurements of those species that were yet available for comparison (with exception of the following species: *Colasidia madang*, *C. malayica*, and *C. papua*).

TAB. 1

Measurements and ratios of species of genus *Colasidia*. L. Length (in mm). 1. Length/width of head. 2. Length orbit/eye. 3. Length/width of pronotum. 4. Widest diameter/width of base of pronotum. 5. Width pronotum/head. 6. Length/width of elytra. 7. Width elytra/pronotum.

Species	L	1	2	3
<i>angusticollis</i>	4.1	1.61	2.61	1.24
<i>atra</i>	4.8	1.37	2.10	1.09
<i>attenuata</i>	4.5	1.55	4.50	1.22
<i>borneensis</i>	3.95-4.3	1.30-1.31	2.32-2.45	1.10-1.15
<i>brevicornis</i>	3.95	1.51	2.73	1.14
<i>burckhardti</i>	4.2-4.45	1.30-1.36	2.05-2.08	1.10-1.14
<i>convexior</i>	4.2-4.3	1.34-1.36	3.84-3.93	1.03-1.06
<i>denticollis</i>	4.05-4.1	1.27-1.31	3.28-3.31	1.02-1.06
<i>depressa</i>	5.05-5.25	1.42-1.52	2.62-2.73	1.11-1.15
<i>gerardi</i>	4.4	1.23	2.67	1.04
<i>globiceps</i>	3.9-4.2	1.50-1.55	4.87-5.10	1.10-1.11
<i>helvetorum</i>	5.1-5.2	1.20-1.24	2.12-2.23	1.05-1.06
<i>kodadae</i>	4.5	1.42	2.24	1.12
<i>lagadiga</i>	5.0-5.15	1.56-1.62	4.62-4.85	1.23-1.27
<i>laticeps</i>	4.05-4.2	1.06-1.08	2.38-2.46	1.00-1.03
<i>loebli</i>	3.85	1.25	2.96	1.08
<i>lustrans</i>	4.9	1.42	3.92	1.14
<i>macrops</i>	4.4	1.33	1.53	1.02
<i>mateui</i>	4.1-4.5	1.18-1.20	2.12-2.14	1.00-1.01
<i>monteithi</i>	4.45	2.52	5.04	1.27
<i>oviceps</i>	5.7-5.75	1.40-1.42	2.20-2.25	1.09-1.11
<i>pumila</i>	3.7	1.17	2.85	0.94
<i>riedeli</i>	4.6	1.45	1.94	1.02
<i>rougemonti</i>	5.2	1.71	2.78	1.18
<i>similis</i>	4.9	1.31	2.35	1.04
<i>taylori</i>	4.8	1.42	2.48	1.01
<i>triangularis</i>	3.9	1.28	4.45	1.03
	4	5	6	7
<i>angusticollis</i>	1.61	1.19	1.52	1.82
<i>atra</i>	1.66	1.25	1.49	1.86
<i>attenuata</i>	1.48	1.14	1.44	1.98
<i>borneensis</i>	1.51-1.53	1.06-1.11	1.38-1.41	2.04-2.10
<i>brevicornis</i>	1.48	1.18	1.52	1.88
<i>burckhardti</i>	1.55-1.59	1.14-1.16	1.42-1.45	1.87-1.91
<i>convexior</i>	1.92-1.94	1.14-1.16	1.35-1.36	1.90-1.93
<i>denticollis</i>	1.33-1.34	1.10-1.15	1.33-1.35	1.79-1.93
<i>depressa</i>	1.38-1.46	1.19-1.30	1.43-1.46	1.87-1.89
<i>gerardi</i>	1.73	1.08	1.39	1.85
<i>globiceps</i>	1.55-1.59	1.08-1.11	1.41-1.46	2.03-2.10
<i>helvetorum</i>	1.76-1.79	1.11-1.15	1.39-1.42	1.89-1.92
<i>kodadae</i>	1.75	1.16	1.44	1.82
<i>lagadiga</i>	1.41-1.42	1.28-1.33	1.49-1.53	1.83-1.88
<i>laticeps</i>	1.53-1.62	0.93-0.95	1.32-1.35	1.96-2.02
<i>loebli</i>	1.52	1.12	1.35	1.95
<i>lustrans</i>	1.62	1.06	1.46	2.00

<i>macrops</i>	1.51	1.23	1.33	1.87
<i>mateui</i>	1.62-1.65	1.04-1.10	1.33-1.34	1.89-1.94
<i>monteithi</i>	1.31	1.21	1.63	1.76
<i>oviceps</i>	1.43-1.49	1.23	1.47-1.53	1.77-1.82
<i>pumila</i>	1.71	1.10	1.30	1.80
<i>riedeli</i>	1.48	1.38	1.42	1.75
<i>rougemonti</i>	1.44	1.26	1.42	1.94
<i>similis</i>	1.81	1.20	1.47	1.79
<i>taylori</i>	1.58	1.31	1.49	2.55
<i>triangularis</i>	1.47	1.14	1.41	1.85

ALPHABETIC CHECKLIST OF THE SPECIES OF THE GENUS *Colasidia*

<i>Colasidia angusticollis</i> Baehr, 1988	Sarawak (Borneo)
<i>Colasidia atra</i> sp. n.	Sarawak (Borneo)
<i>Colasidia attenuata</i> sp. n.	Malaysia
<i>Colasidia borneensis</i> sp. n.	Sabah (Borneo)
<i>Colasidia brevicornis</i> Baehr, 1988	Sarawak (Borneo)
<i>Colasidia burckhardti</i> sp. n.	Sabah (Borneo)
<i>Colasidia convexior</i> Baehr, 1993	Sumatra
<i>Colasidia denticollis</i> sp. n.	Sumatra
<i>Colasidia depressa</i> sp. n.	Malaysia
<i>Colasidia gerardi</i> Perrault, 1982	Sabah (Borneo)
<i>Colasidia globiceps</i> Baehr, 1991	Sumatra
<i>Colasidia helvetorum</i> sp. n.	Sumatra
<i>Colasidia kokodae</i> Baehr, 1991	Papua New Guinea
<i>Colasidia lagadiga</i> (Morvan, 1994)	Malaysia
<i>Colasidia laticeps</i> sp. n.	Sabah (Borneo)
<i>Colasidia loebli</i> sp. n.	Malaysia
<i>Colasidia lustrans</i> Baehr, 1991	Sumatra
<i>Colasidia macrops</i> Baehr, 1990	Sarawak (Borneo)
<i>Colasidia madang</i> Darlington, 1971	Papua New Guinea
<i>Colasidia malayica</i> Basilewsky, 1954	Malaysia
<i>Colasidia mateui</i> sp. n.	Sabah (Borneo)
<i>Colasidia monteithi</i> Baehr, 1987	Queensland (Australia)
<i>Colasidia oviceps</i> sp. n.	Malaysia
<i>Colasidia papua</i> Darlington, 1971	Papua New Guinea
<i>Colasidia pumila</i> Baehr, 1990	Sarawak (Borneo)
<i>Colasidia riedeli</i> Baehr, 1990	Sarawak (Borneo)
<i>Colasidia rougemonti</i> (Morvan, 1994)	Malaysia
<i>Colasidia similis</i> sp. n.	Sumatra
<i>Colasidia taylori</i> Baehr, 1988	Sarawak (Borneo)
<i>Colasidia triangularis</i> sp. n.	Malaysia

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